

Crystal (Minn.).
City Council Minutes and Agenda Packets.

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Staff

COUNCIL AGENDA

September 16, 1991

Pursuant to due call and notice thereof, the Regular meeting of the Crystal City Council was held on September 16, 1991, at 7:00 P.M., at 4141 Douglas Drive, Crystal, Minnesota.

The Secretary of the Council called the roll and the following were present:

Councilmembers

P Carlson	P_ Dulgar
P Grimes	
Herbes	Kennedy
P Irving	
Joselyn	
P Langsdorf 7:04pim.	George
P Moravec 7:108.m	P. Lahman
	P Johnson
	P Johnson P Massey
The Mayor led the Council and to the Flag.	the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance
 The City Council considered September 3, 1991. 	d the minutes of the Regular Meeting of
E 9.7	
Moved by Councilmember <u>I</u> (approve) (approve, making	and seconded by Councilmember to the following exceptions:
to) the minutes of the Regu	lar Meeting of September 3, 1991.
	Motion Carried.

REGULAR AGENDA

1.	Ms. Amy Vomhof of the N.W. Hennepin Human Services Council appeared before the City Council to provide an update on demographic trends and the human service planning and coordinating activities of the Council. Marty Later, Crystal Representative on the n.w. Hennepin Human Services Council advisory Board appeared and was heard.
	Councilmenter Iwing directed staff to place an article in the gopen advertising a vacancy for a Crystal Representatives on the adversary Board.

6. 2. The City Council considered a grading permit for 6427 - 41st Avenue North as requested by Brent Gisslen. Mark Saulke, 4051 Douglas Drive appeared and was heard.

I/M to table discussion of the grading permit until such time as applicant agrees to appear before the Council.

Matron carried

Moved by Councilmember ____ and seconded by Councilmember ____ to (approve) (deny) (continue until ____ the discussion of) a grading permit for 6427 - 41st Avenue North as requested by Brent Gisslen.

Motion Carried.

23. The City Council considered issuance of a building permit for an airport hangar at Crystal Airport, Lot 74B, as requested by George Osland.

Moved by Councilmember ___ and seconded by Councilmember ___ to (grant) (deny) (continue until ____ the discussion of) authorization to issue a building permit for a 40' x 88' airplane hangar located at Lot 74 B, Crystal Airport, subject to standard procedure.

Motion Carried.

	Council Agenda	3	September 16, 1991
3 A.	yard setback for an addition	on on the at	tached garage on the existing equested by Allen and Sandra
	2: m/ t to deny as rec	Aye; C, G, H,	167
<u> </u>	of the Planning Commission) the discussion of) granting 5' side yard setback to bui the existing house to make Avenue North as requested i	ded by and land (continue of a variance). Id an additionable the garage of the control of the co	pased on the findings of fact until of 6 inches in the required ion on the attached garage on $20'$ wide at $8024 - 33rd$
4. 5.	The City Council considered	a Charitab	le Gambling Premise Permit

4.5. The City Council considered a Charitable Gambling Premise Permit Application for Hardinger Foundation, Inc. at the Paddock Bar, 5540 Lakeland Avenue North, which was initially approved by the City Council on 5-21-91. Jahn Hartinger appeared and was heard.

Moved by Councilmember $\underline{\mathcal{L}}$ and seconded by Councilmember $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$ to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91-73

RESOLUTION RELATING TO LAWFUL GAMBLING: APPROVING CERTAIN PERMISES PERMITS

	call and voting a	ye: <u> </u>	<u>H</u> ,	I,	J, L,
$\frac{M}{\text{voting}}$	c ; voting no:		_,	_,;	absent, not
	Motion carried,	resolution	declared	adopted	

The City Council considered an increase in benefits and bylaw change as requested by the Crystal Fire Relief Association.

Non Touces, Crystal Fire Relief Association and Act Quady,
President of the Crystal Finefighter's Retiries, appeared and were heard.

Moved by Councilmember and seconded by Councilmember to remove this item from the table.

Motion Carried.

I/L to continue consideration of an increase in herefile and bylaw change as requested by the Crystal Fire Pelief association at The 1992 Budget work Sessions and direct staff and Cuptal Fire Pelief association to provide Crystal Firefighters Heteries with all information regarding the increase in herefits and bylaw change.

Motion Carried

Ricess 8:02 p.m - Reconvened 8:20 p.m.

Back to #2 on agenda

Moved by Councilmember ____ and seconded by Councilmember ____ t (approve) (deny) (continue until ____ the discussion of) an increase in benefits and bylaw change as requested by the Crystal Fire Relief Association.

Motion Carried.

7. The City Council considered a resolution regarding final plat approval of Twin Lake Shores Second Addition at 5105-09 50th Avenue North.

Moved by Councilmember ____ and seconded by Councilmember ____ to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91-74

RESOLUTION APPROVING PLAT TWIN LAKE SHORE 2ND ADDITION

By roll	call and voting aye: #, I, J, L, M	
voting:	G; voting no:,; absent, n	not
	Motion carried, resolution declared adopted.	

8. The City Council considered the continuation of the First Reading of an Ordinance Amendment to Section 2005 (Misdemeanors) of the Crystal City Code Relating to Trespassing.

C/L to defer action to the October 1, 1991 City Council meeting and direct stoff to prepare a draft of prapased ordinance amendment for Council review.

Moved by Councilmember and seconded by Councilmember to adopt the following ordinance:

ORDINANCE NO. 91
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO MISDEMEANORS:

AMENDING SECTION 2005 OF THE CRYSTAL CITY CODE RELATING TO TRESPASSING

and further, that the second and final reading be held on October 1, 1991.

Motion Carried.

9. The City Council considered the Lockup Inspection Report from the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office. He action was taken

10.	The City C	ouncil	considered	extending	the	moratorium	on	variances
	to the sig	n ordin	nance.					

A. Moved by Councilmember $\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}\mathcal{T}}$ and seconded by Councilmember $\underline{\hspace{0.1cm}\mathcal{C}}$ to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91- 75

RESOLUTION RELATING TO SIGNS: EXTENDING THE MORATORIUM ON SIGN VARIANCES

	call and voting age: \underline{I} , \underline{f} , \underline{L} , \underline{m} , \underline{c}	,
voting:	<u>H</u> ; voting no:,; absent, no	ot
	Motion carried, resolution declared adopted.	

B. Moved by Councilmember <u>t</u> and seconded by Councilmember <u>t</u> to adopt the following ordinance:

ORDINANCE NO. 91-

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS: EXTENDING THE MORATORIUM ON SIGN VARIANCES

and further, that the second and final reading be held on October 1, 1991.

Motion Carried.

11. The City Council considered a resolution supporting passage of the Toxic Cleanup Equity and Acceleration Act of 1991.

Moved by Councilmember $\underline{\mathcal{M}}$ and seconded by Councilmember $\underline{\mathcal{I}}$ to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91-76

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PASSAGE OF THE TOXIC CLEANUP EQUITY AND ACCELERATION ACT

By roll call and voting aye: $\frac{f}{f}$, $\frac{f}{f}$, $\frac{f}{f}$; voting no: $\frac{f}{f}$, $\frac{f}{f}$, $\frac{f}{f}$; voting no: $\frac{f}{f}$, $\frac{f}{f}$, $\frac{f}{f}$; absent, not Motion carried, resolution declared adopted.

12. The City Council discussed amendments to the City code regarding refuse and nuisances.

Consensus of the Council directed stoff to draft the proposed ordinaire change and place on a Council agenda when complete.

13. The City Council considered a "Waiver of fue" policy.

Council directed staff to prepare a list of exemptions/wainers contained in the existing ordinance and bring back to Council for consideration.

14. The City Council discussed the ordinance relating to Solicitor's Permits.

Council directed staff to prepare a proposal more clearly defining requirements of various groups conducting solicitation in the City of Crystal.

The City Council considered purchasing property at 4101 Adair 15. Avenue North.

C/G to purchase graperty at 4101 adair au. M. as proposed by the City Engineer. Mation Carried.

Open Forum

en Forum

1. Sherry and Dan Durdin, appeared before the City Council to express concerns regarding the Memory Lane Pond, age of the pump used by the City, and death of ducks in the good.

Informal Discussion and Announcements

- City mgr. reminder of Low Regionial Mtgo :- contact mgr. or Clerk if interested
- C.M. Moravec what is age of pump referred to by the Durdins? Is it adequate?
- c.M. Joselyn- report from residents cable sound is bad why are we paying for a scrucie that is bad?
- City Mgr. Sept. 19-3 p.m. at Richfield Council Chambers discuss Mm. Suburban NAACP Million Cellars Fund Raising Project for 1991-92.

Moved by Councilmember _____ and seconded by Councilmember _____ to approve the list of license applications.

Motion Carried.

Moved by Councilmember ____ and seconded by Councilmember ____ to adjourn the meeting.

Motion Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:08 p.M.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE September 16, 1991

PLUMBERS LICENSE - \$30.25

Rosetown Mechanical, Inc., 10732 Hanson Blvd., Coon Rapids, MN 55433 Lee Plumbing, 4004 Baker Road, Minnetonka, MN 55343 Bruce Nelson Plumbing & Heating, Inc., 1272 S. Pt. Douglas Rd., St. Paul, MN 55119

SIGN HANGERS LICENSE - \$66.00

Electric Light Sign Co., 815 E. 4th St., Suite 101, St. Paul, MN 55106

FOOD ESTABLISHMENT - Itinerant (exempt)

Valley Community Presby. Church at Becker Park, one day only, September 28, 1991.

PERMIT FOR WINE AND BEER IN PARK/COMMUNITY CENTER

Carolyn McDonough, 7917 81st Ave. N., Brooklyn Park, MN at Community Center, 4800 Douglas Dr. N., on October 5, 1991 from 12:00 noon until 12:00 midnight

Included with packet for the 9-16-91 Council Mtg.:

Minutes of the September 3, 1991 City Council mtg.
Memo from N.W.H.H.S.C. dated 8-5-91 re: presentation
W(update of Council activities); copy of 1990
Annual Report.

Memo from N.W.H.H.S.C. dated 8-30-91 re: Advisory Commission vacancies.

Memo from N.W.H.H.S.C. dated 9-3-91 re: The Point Northwest for Runaway Youth.

Memo from Comm. Dev. Director dated 9-12-91 re: Grading Permit - 6427 - 41st Avenue North.

Memo from Bldg. Inspector dated 9-12-91 re: Bldg. Permit, Lot 74B, Crystal Airport.

Memo from Bldg. Inspector dated 9-12-91 re: variance, 8024 - 33rd Avenue North.

Memo from City Clerk dated 9-11-91 re: Lawful Gambling Premise Permit - Hartinger Foundation at The Paddock Bar; copy of application; resolution.

Memo from Assistant Manager dated 9-12-91 re: Crystal Fire Relief Information.

Memo from Bldg. Inspector dated 9-12-91 re: Final Plat, Twin Lake Shores 2nd Addition.

Letter from City Attorney dated 9-9-91 re: trespassing ordinance.

Letter and Lockup Inspection Report from the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office dated 8-20-91; Crystal Health Dept. Lockup Inspection Report dated 8-22-91.

Letter from City Attorney dated 9-11-91 re: resolution and ordinance extending sign ordinance variance moratorium for Six months.

Letter from City Attorney dated 8-8-91 re: Municipal Liability under Superfund; resolution.

Memo from Comm. Dev. Director dated 9-12-91 dated 9-12-91 re: Revision to Nuisance Ordinances.

Letter from City Attorney dated 9-12-91 re: Waiving Fees.

Memo from City Engr. dated 9-13-91 re: Property at 4101 Adair Avenue North.

City of Crystal 1991 Expenditure Report as of 8-31-91.

Memo from Asst. Finance Director dated 9-12-91 re: Preliminary Swimming Pool/Water Slide Activity Report for 1991 Season.

Action Needed Memo from the Sept. 3, 1991 Council Meeting.

Memo from Sgt. Harty dated 9-5-91 re: Traffic Survey - 32nd Ave. No.

News Release dated 9-6-91 re: Grant Awarded to Crystal Airport.

AMM Bulletin re: Metro Council 1992 Budget and Work Program, aid estimates, policy meeting.

Letter of commendation to David J. Peechie, Police Supervisor dated 9-5-91.

Memo from Animal Warden and Health Dept. dated 9-11-91 re: Memory Pond - duck incident.

Crystal Planning Commission minutes of 9-9-91.
Letter from City of Richfield dated 9-6-91 re:
meeting 9-19-91 to discuss MN Suburban NAACP
Million Dollars Fund Raising Porject for 1991-92.

Darlene

Memorandum

DATE: September 13, 1991

TO: Mayor and Council

FROM: Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

SUBJECT: Preliminary Agenda for the September 16, 1991 Council

Meeting

Regular Agenda:

Item 1: Please review the information attached regarding N.W. Hennepin Human Services Council. Be prepared to ask Amy Vomhof questions you might have about the Council. We would also like all of you to start thinking about somebody to serve on the Advisory Commission along with Marty Gates.

Item 2: Consideration of a grading permit for 6427 - 41st Avenue North as requested by Brent Gisslen. We have asked Mr. Gisslen to be at the meeting to explain what he intends to do to the Council. We have indications that he might not show up.

Item 3: Consideration of authorization to issue a building permit for an airport hangar at Crystal Airport, Lot 74B as requested by George Osland.

Item 4: Consideration of a request for a variance to the side yard setback at 8024 - 33rd Avenue North as requested by Allen Jostock. I concur with the staff and Planning Commission that we deny the variance request.

Item 5: Consideration of a Premise Permit Application for Hardinger Foundation, Inc. at the Paddock Bar, 5540 Lakeland Avenue North (initially approved by Council 5-21-91).

Item 6: Consideration of an increase in benefits and bylaw change as requested by the Crystal Fire Department Relief Association. I would request that you try to review the information we have provided. You'll note in looking through the information that the pension of the Fire Department has been increased very liberally over the last few years and also that the pension is very much in line with other departments in the Metropolitan area. I would recommend that we make no decision on the requested changes until we finalize the budget as anything that is given in the pension increase has to be deducted from the balanced budget that we already have and other cuts will have to be made.

Item 7: Consideration of a resolution regarding final plat approval of Twin Lake Shores Second Addition at 5105-09 50th Avenue North.

Item 8: Consideration of the continuation of the First Reading of an Ordinance Amendment to Section 2005 (Misdemeanors) of the Crystal City Code Relating to Trespassing. (Continued from the July 2 Council meeting.) Please review the information provided relative to the constitutionality of the ordinance. I would recommend that we have a Second Reading and adoption of the ordinance.

Item 9: Consideration of the Lockup Inspection Report from Hennepin County Sheriff's Office. Along with that Inspection Report, you'll notice our Health Department report is included. One of the significant things in that report is the indication again that we need a fire escape from that area of the lockup which is something we intend to rectify in the remodeling of the building.

Item 10: Consideration of extending the moratorium on variances to the sign ordinance.

Item 11: Consideration of a resolution supporting passage of the Toxic Cleanup Equity and Acceleration Act of 1991. Please review the attached information. I think it behooves us to adopt this resolution and particularly to put pressure on Senator Durenberger who is a key committee member relative to exemption for Cities being adopted.

Item 12: Discussion of amendments to code regarding refuse and nuisances. Ann Norris has made some proposals regarding changes for the City Attorney to draft. I would recommend that we send those on to the City Attorney.

Item 13: Consideration of "waiver of fees" policy. Please refer to a letter received today from Dave Kennedy and be prepared to give staff direction.

Item 14: Discussion of ordinance relating to Solicitor's Permit. A recent article in our City Newsletter regarding Solicitor's Permits have sparked a number of calls from groups who are or have been soliciting without obtaining permits. Dave Kennedy would like to discuss this with the Council.

Have a good weekend. See you on Tuesday.

COUNCIL AGENDA - SUMMARY

COUNCIL MEETING OF September 16, 1991

Call to order

Roll call

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

Approval of the minutes of the Regular Meeting of September 3, 1991.

Regular Agenda Items

- 1. Appearance by Amy Vomholf of the N.W. Hennepin Human Services Council to provide an update on demographic trends and the human service planning and coordinating activities of the Council.
- Consideration of a grading permit for 6427 41st Avenue North as requested by Brent Gisslen.
- Consideration of authorization to issue a building permit for an airport hangar at Crystal Airport, Lot 74B as requested by George Osland.
- 4. Consideration of a request for a variance to the side yard setback at 8024 - 33rd Avenue North as requested by Allen Jostock.
- 5. Consideration of a Premise Permit Application for Hardinger Foundation, Inc. at the Paddock Bar, 5540 Lakeland Avenue North (initially approved by Council 5-21-91).
- Consideration of an increase in benefits and bylaw change as requested by the Crystal Fire Department Relief Association.
- 7. Consideration of a resolution regarding final plat approval of Twin Lake Shores Second Addition at 5105-09 50th Avenue North.
- 8. Consideration of the continuation of the First Reading of an Ordinance Amendment to Section 2005 (Misdemeanors) of the Crystal City Code Relating to Trespassing. (Continued from the July 2 Council meeting.)
- 9. Consideration of the Lockup Inspection Report from Hennepin County Sheriff's Office.

- 10. Consideration of extending the moratorium on variances to the sign ordinance.
- Consideration of a resolution supporting passage of the Toxic Cleanup Equity and Acceleration Act of 1991.
- 12. Discussion of amendments to code regarding refuse and nuisances.
- 13. Consideration of "waiver of fees" policy.
- 14. Discussion of ordinance relating to Solicitor's Permits.

Open Forum

Informal Discussion and Announcements

Licenses

Adjournment

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE September 16, 1991

PLUMBERS LICENSE - \$30.25

Rosetown Mechanical, Inc., 10732 Hanson Blvd., Coon Rapids, MN 55433 Lee Plumbing, 4004 Baker Road, Minnetonka, MN 55343 Bruce Nelson Plumbing & Heating, Inc., 1272 S. Pt. Douglas Rd., St. Paul, MN 55119

SIGN HANGERS LICENSE - \$66.00

Electric Light Sign Co., 815 E. 4th St., Suite 101, St. Paul, MN 55106

FOOD ESTABLISHMENT - Itinerant (exempt)

Valley Community Presby. Church at Becker Park, one day only, September 28, 1991.

PERMIT FOR WINE AND BEER IN PARK/COMMUNITY CENTER

Carolyn McDonough, 7917 81st Ave. N., Brooklyn Park, MN at Community Center, 4800 Douglas Dr. N., on October 5, 1991 from 12:00 noon until 12:00 midnight

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Pursuant to due call and notice thereof, the Regular meeting of the Crystal City Council was held on September 3, 1991 at 7:00 P.M., at 4141 Douglas Drive, Crystal, Minnesota.

The Secretary of the Council called the roll and the following were present: Carlson, Grimes, Herbes, Irving, Joselyn, Langsdorf, Moravec. Also in attendance were the following staff members: Jerry Dulgar, City Manager; Dave Kennedy, City Attorney; Anne Norris, Community Development Director; William Monk, Public Works Director; Bill Barber, Building Inspector; Darlene George, City Clerk.

The Mayor led the Council and the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Mayor proclaimed September 17 thru September 23, 1991 as United States Constitution Week in the City of Crystal.

The City Council considered the minutes of the Regular Meeting of August 20, 1991.

Moved by Councilmember Grimes and seconded by Councilmember Irving to approve the minutes of the Regular Meeting of August 20, 1991.

Motion Carried.

The City Council considered the following items on the Consent Agenda:

- Consideration of a 1-day temporary On-Sale Liquor License on October 22, 1991 with waiver of the fee, as requested by Knights of Columbus #3656, 4947 West Broadway.
- Set October 1, 1991 as the date for a Public Hearing on the 1991 Assessment Projects.
- 3. Consideration of extending the City's insurance coverage to include serving wine at the Human Relations Commission meeting "The League of Minnesota Human Rights Commissions 20th Annual Conference" on September 14, 1991 at the Crystal Community Center.
- 4. Consideration of amended Minnesota Lawful Gambling Premise Permit and Lease Agreement, changing days and times of Bingo occasions at K of C Hall, 4947 West Broadway, from Sundays 12:15-2:10; 2:30-4:15; 6:15-8:10; 8:30-10:15 and Wednesdays 6:15-8:10; 8:30-10:15 p.m. to Sundays 12:15-2:15 p.m., 2:30-4:15 p.m., 6:15-8:15 p.m. and 8:30-10:15 p.m. as requested by Knights of Columbus, 4947 West Broadway.
- 5. Consideration of amended Minnesota Lawful Gambling Premise Permit and Lease Agreement, changing days and times of Bingo

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occasions at K of C Hall, 4947 West Broadway, from Monday, Tuesday 6:15-8:15; 8:30-10:15 to Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 6:15-8:15 p.m.; 8:30-10:15 p.m. as requested by Catholic Eldercare, 817 Main Street N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Moved by Councilmember Langsdorf and seconded by Councilmember Grimes to approve the Consent Agenda.

Motion Carried.

The City Council considered the following Public Hearings:

1. It being 7:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, Mayor Herbes declared this was the date and time as advertised for a public hearing at which time the City Council will consider vacation of a utility and drainage easement at 3417 Winnetka Avenue. The Mayor asked those present to voice their opinions or to ask questions concerning this matter.

The Mayor closed the Public Hearing.

Moved by Councilmember Moravec and seconded by Councilmember Carlson to adopt the following ordinance:

ORDINANCE NO. 91-18

AN ORDINANCE VACATING A CERTAIN DRAINAGE AND UTILITY EASEMENT

and further, that this be the second and final reading.

Motion Carried.

2. It being 7:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, Mayor Herbes declared this was the date and time as advertised for a public hearing at which time the City Council will consider vacation of a utility and drainage easement at 6529 - 45th Place. The Mayor asked those present to voice their opinions or to ask questions concerning this matter.

The Mayor closed the Public Hearing.

Moved by Councilmember Irving and seconded by Councilmember Carlson to adopt the following ordinance:

ORDINANCE NO. 91-19

AN ORDINANCE VACATING A CERTAIN DRAINAGE AND UTILITY EASEMENT

and further, that this be the second and final reading.

Motion Carried.

The City Council considered the following items on the Regular Agenda.

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 The City Council reconsidered a variance of 12 ft. in the rear yard setback to build a 12' x 12' screen porch at 5541 Zane Avenue North. Robert Thomsen, owner of property, appeared and was heard.

Moved by Councilmember Grimes and seconded by Councilmember Carlson to approve as recommended by and based on the findings of fact of the Planning Commission authorization pursuant to Section 515.55 of the Crystal City Code to vary or modify the strict application of Section 515.13, Subd. 4 a) to grant a variance of 12 ft. in the required 40 ft. rear yard setback to build a 12' x 12' 3-season porch on the existing house at 5541 Zane Avenue North, as requested in variance application #91-20.

By roll call and voting aye: Joselyn, Carlson, Grimes, Herbes; voting no: Langsdorf, Moravec, Irving.

Motion Carried.

2. The City Council reconsidered a variance of 4 inches to side yard setback to build a 22' x 28' attached garage at 6807 -51st Place North. Applicant Larry Howieson appeared and was heard.

Moved by Councilmember Irving and seconded by Councilmember Carlson to approve as recommended by and based on the findings of fact of the Planning Commission authorization pursuant to Section 515.55 of the Crystal City Code to vary or modify the strict application of Section 515.13, Subd. 3 a) 1) to grant a variance of 4 inches in the required 5 ft. side yard setback to build a 22' x 28' attached garage on the existing house at 6807 - 51st Place N., as requested in variance application #91-21.

By roll call and voting aye: Langsdorf, Carlson, Grimes, Herbes, Irving, Joselyn; voting no: Moravec.

Motion Carried.

3. The City Council considered the terms of agreement with Hennepin County on County Road 81/Wilshire Avenue Intersection.

Moved by Councilmember Carlson and seconded by Councilmember Grimes to direct staff to proceed in a manner consistent with the proposal presented by the City Engineer at the September 3, 1991 City Council meeting.

Motion Carried.

4. The City Council considered stop sign installation on Quebec Avenue at its intersection with 59th Place.

Moved by Councilmember Irving and seconded by Councilmember Langsdorf to approve removal of yield sign and installation of

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stop signs on Quebec Avenue at its intersection with 59th Place as recommended by the Public Works Director.

Motion Carried.

5. The City Council considered a resolution authorizing amendment to the development contract with Super Valu, Tax Increment Financing District No. 2.

Moved by Councilmember Irving and seconded by Councilmember Moravec to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91-69

RESOLUTION APPROVING FIRST AMENDMENT TO CONTRACT FOR PRIVATE REDEVELOPMENT AMONG THE CRYSTAL EDA, THE CITY AND SUPER VALU STORES, INC.

By roll call and voting aye: Moravec, Carlson, Grimes, Herbes, Irving, Joselyn, Langsdorf.

Motion carried, resolution declared adopted.

6. The City Council considered a resolution relating to City participation in Narcotics Control Program.

Moved by Councilmember Langsdorf and seconded by Councilmember Moravec to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91-70

RESOLUTION RELATING TO CITY PARTICIPATION IN NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM

By roll call and voting aye: Carlson, Grimes, Herbes, Irving, Joselyn, Langsdorf, Moravec.

Motion carried, resolution declared adopted.

 The City Council considered "Police Bill of Rights" legislation.

Moved by Councilmember Joselyn and seconded by Councilmember Langsdorf to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91-71

RESOLUTION OPPOSING "POLICE BILL OF RIGHTS" LEGISLATION (HR 2946)

By roll call and voting aye: Grimes, Herbes, Irving, Joselyn, Langsdorf, Moravec, Carlson.

Motion carried, resolution declared adopted.

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8. The City Council considered an increase in the City's utility billing recycling service fee in its 1992 budget as recommended by the Hennepin Recycling Group Board.

Moved by Councilmember Irving and seconded by Councilmember Grimes to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91-

RESOLUTION SETTING CITY OF CRYSTAL UTILITY
BILLING RECYCLING SERVICE FEE

Discussion followed.

Moved by Councilmember Carlson and seconded by Councilmember Moravec to continue to the September 16, 1991 City Council meeting to allow attendance of the HRG Administrator.

Motion Carried.

9. The City Council considered a resolution declaring the official intent of the City of Crystal to reimburse certain expenditures from the proceeds of taxable or tax-exempt bonds to be issued by the City.

Moved by Councilmember Langsdorf and seconded by Councilmember Carlson to adopt the following resolution, the reading of which was dispensed with by unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 91-72

RESOLUTION DECLARING THE OFFICIAL INTENT OF THE CITY OF CRYSTAL TO REIMBURSE CERTAIN EXPENDITURES FROM THE PROCEEDS OF TAXABLE OR TAX-EXEMPT BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY THE CITY

By roll call and voting aye: Herbes, Irving, Joselyn, Langsdorf, Moravec, Carlson, Grimes.

Motion carried, resolution declared adopted.

10. The City Council considered the appointment of a voting and an alternate voting delegate for the Annual Congress of Cities, December 12 thru December 16, 1991 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Moved by Councilmember Carlson and seconded by Councilmember Langsdorf to appoint Mayor Herbes as the voting delegate and Councilmember Irving as the alternate voting delegate for the Annual Congress of Cities, December 12 thru December 16, 1991 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Motion Carried.

11. The 1992 proposed City of Crystal Budget was distributed to Councilmembers. Consensus of the Council was to set 7 p.m. on

page 826 October 7 and October 21, 1991 as the time and dates to conduct work sessions with department heads to discuss the proposed 1992 City of Crystal Budget.

The City Council considered a grading permit for 6427 - 41st 12. Avenue North as requested by Brent Gisslen.

Moved by Councilmember Moravec and seconded by Councilmember Carlson to continue to September 16, 1991 discussion of a grading permit for 6427 - 41st Avenue North.

Motion Carried.

Moved by Councilmember Carlson and seconded by Councilmember Langsdorf to approve the list of license applications as submitted by the City Clerk to the City Council, a list of which is on file in the office of the City Clerk, and further, that such list be incorporated into and made a part of this motion as though set forth in full herein.

Motion Carried.

Moved by Councilmember Irving and seconded by Councilmember Joselyn to adjourn the meeting.

Motion Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

	9		Mayor	
ATTEST:			Mayor	
	City Clerk	 		

NORTHWEST HENNEPIN



HUMAN SERVICES COUNCIL

MEMO TO:

Executive Board Members

MEMO FROM:

Staff

MEMO DATE:

August 5, 1991

SUBJECT:

City Council Presentations

Agenda Item # 10.

At a minimum the Council has made at least one visit a year to each City Council to provide an update on demographic trends and the human service planning and coordinating activities of the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council.

Presently, we are preparing and updating the Municipal Profiles and revamping the video tape to reflect our present projects and services.

In accordance with your meeting schedules, we have prepared a tentative Council Presentation schedule with different staff assigned to different nights to expedite the completion of the presentation circuit.

Please look at the night scheduled for your City and confirm with us whether that night will be workable. Once the date is confirmed, we will get information packets to you in advance. In each case we will invite one of your Advisory Commissioners to accompany us as a way of allowing the City Councils to be reminded of their citizen's involvement with the planning of human services.

BOARD ACTION REQUESTED: Review schedule and confirm presentation dates.

BROOKLYN CENTER BROOKLYN PARK CHAMPLIN CORCORAN CRYSTAL DAYTON GOLDEN VALLEY HANOVER HASSAN MAPLE GROVE NEW HOPE OSSEO PLYMOUTH ROBBINSDALE ROGERS

SEPTEMBER

		12				
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 Labor Day	3	4	5	6	7
8	9 Rosh Hashanah Brooklyn Center Kim Aasland	10	11	Corcoran Patricia Wilder	13	14
15 Sunday Nite Studio Performances	16 Dayton Patricia Wilder	17 Crystal Amy Vomhof	18 Yom Kipper	19	20	21
22	Patricia Wilder	24 Rogers Marty Hawk	25	26	27	28
29	Osseo			August 1991 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	October 1991 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	

25 26 27 28 29 30 31

27 28 29 30 31

OCTOBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		Golden Valley Marty Hawk	Northwestern College Founders Day 1902	3	4	5
6	Hassan Patricia Wilder Plymouth Volunteer/tape	Champlin Patricia Wilder	9	10	11	12
13	14 Columbus Day Thanksgiving Day (Canada)	Hanover Kim Aasland Robbinsdale Amy Vomhof	16	17 17-18 College Days Open House for prospective students & parents at Northwestern	18	19
20 Sunday Nite Studio Performances	21 Maple Grove Patricia Wilder	22	23	24	25	26
27 Baylight Saving Time Ends	28 KFNW AM 1955 New Hope Amy Vomhof	29	30	31	September 1991 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	November 1991 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

29 30

24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Amy Vomhof





Brooklyn Center · Brooklyn Park Champlin · Corcoran · Crystal · Dayton Golden Valley · Hanover · Hassan Maple Grove · New Hope · Osseo Plymouth · Robbinsdale · Rogers

1990 Annual Report

Since 1972, Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council has served as the only organization comprehensively dealing with the human needs of the people of this area. This organization was created during my tenure as Mayor of Brooklyn Center. Today, as a Brooklyn Center City Council Member, I see how the Human Services Council is needed, more than ever, to help us meet the growing and complex problems of children, families and elderly people.

The Council has received a very high level of credibility through their involvement with elected and appointed officials as well as with the constituencies they serve. Their high level of trust has been earned by the sincere dedication of the staff and the Board of Directors as they work to ensure a quality life for all citizens regardless of economic status. This is accomplished with deep sensitivity and human understanding. Northwest Hennepin Human Services, thank you for your concern for the people residing in the north metro area.

Phil Cohen
 Brooklyn Center City Council

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Special thanks to the following for their assistance in producing this report:

Roy Leidahl, Leidahl Communications—Editing
Nonprofit Communications Center, Amherst H. Wilder Foundation—
Design & Production
Michael Linburg—Photography
Minnesota Correctional Facility, Lino Lakes Industries—Printing

Minnesota Correctional Facility, Lino Lakes Industries—Printing
Glen Quist—Design & Artwork for Annual meeting invitation, and Community Social
Services Act human services priority report

S ally has three children and no food in the house. There are bills to be paid—heat, rent, and repair costs on the car. No food and a week until payday. As one of the 55,000 people considered to be part of the working poor population, Sally can just make ends meet—until an extra cost arises.

Sally's story is not unique. In a survey conducted by Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council at one of its surplus food distribution sites, 26 percent of the respondents indicated that at one or more times during the past year they had no food in their home and no ability to get more. This kind of information helps shatter myths that poverty and basic human needs do not exist in the suburbs.

Whether the focus is affordable housing, transportation for seniors, opportunities for youth, shelters for battered women and children or food options for individuals, all of us need and utilize at least one kind of human service program some time in our lives. Paying attention to these needs improves a community's viability and resident's quality of life. Human services must be planned and coordinated just as the streets, buildings, and sewers need to be planned for a city to function at full capacity.

For these reasons, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council was established in 1972 as a joint venture of the northwest municipalities and Hennepin County to serve as the human services planning and coordinating agency for the northwest area. The Council plans for a broad array of programs and needs that make a very real difference in the lives of our residents. Our service area is extensive and diverse—15 cities representing 200 square miles of suburban and rural communities, and a population of over 285,000 people. Its the fastest-growing of the suburban planning areas.

Planning for communities that care about people is our job. Knowing the needs of people such as Sally helps us plan community services. Together we can create communities that address the needs of our citizens as whole people.

 We believe that human services should be available in the community and that residents should have access to them.

 We believe that municipalities should share the responsibility of meeting the human service needs of their residents.

 We believe that residents should play a role in defining their own needs and recommending solutions.

Charlie Darth, Brooklyn Park, Jerry Dulgar, Crystal, Milt Dale, Plymouth, Dan Donahue, New Hope, Geralyn Barone, Brooklyn Center, at Executive Board Meeting.



Addressing the Needs of the Whole Citizen

AAAAA

What We Believe



Printed on recycled paper

44444 A look at 1990

Patty Wilder, Executive Director

"The United Way of Minneapolis Areas has been most appreciative of its partnership with the NWHHSC in non-profit board members in the northwest suburban area

> -Rosemary Long, Manager, Agency Management and Leadership Development

In the early 1970's, Hennepin County determined that human services should be planned and directed in the areas where they are offered-by the citizens who live in those communities. As a result, Human Services Councils that are funded jointly by the county and local municipalities were formed and during the past 18 years have proven to be successful in achieving their goals.

Goals that were relevant to the Councils at the time of their founding are even more important today. They include:

- · Coordinating the service delivery system
- Recognizing the needs of citizens in the planning process
- · Serving as a catalyst for collaborative endeavors
- Providing useful information to decision makers
- · Serving as a link between citizens and government bodies

In 1990 these goals were accomplished in the following ways:

Coordinating the service delivery system was done through the various networks which the council staffs. These networks provide an opportunity for dialogue and learning among agencies and organizations with similar constituents or areas of concern. The production of directories and resource cards continues to serve as a source of assistance for individuals and organizations in determining the most useful community agency for the assistance needed.

Recognizing the needs of citizens in the planning process continues to be a highly held value of the Human Service Council. The Council has a separate advisory commission composed of citizens appointed from each member city who dedicated countless hours in 1990 to assessing needs, service gaps and strategies for change. Beyond this formalized method, the Council utilizes community input in all of the research work it conducts thereby "humanizing" the research process and creating workable solutions to needs.

Serving as a catalyst for collaborative endeavors has been a role of the Human Service Council as a coordinating agency working with various levels of government, the local school districts, and with non-profit agencies. The past few years there has been an increased effort to involve the corporate sector, the chambers of commerce and the religious communities which has enhanced the impact of collaborative efforts. In 1990 the council continue its efforts with the runaway youth initiative. This 53 member collaborative was successful. During the course of the year funds were raised and relationships established enabling this program to implement its services in 1991. Working in conjunction with school district 279, a community workshop was held and attended by over 150 people. The workshop addressed ways to work together to meet the needs of family and youth. The northwest area was chosen as the first replication site of Success by 6, an initiative whose purpose is to help children reach success in life. This collaborative effort identified barriers and strategies facing children in our community in the planning efforts undertaken in 1990.

Providing useful information to decision makers took many shapes and forms-from the production of municipal profiles, which outline trends and demographic data for each community-to an annual presentation before each city council. It also involved serving on municipal and county task forces and planning commissions, and providing consultation and technical assistance to decision makers within the non-profit community, churches, schools, and local corporations pertaining to human service needs and issues.

Serving as a link between citizens and government bodies is accomplished through the production of the annual Community Social Services Act human services priority reports, through the dissemination of citizen survey information and through various lobbying and advocacy efforts on behalf of constituents. A comprehensive survey of citizens' views on human services and city services compiled by municipality was a major source of information to cities during 1990. Lobbying efforts related to children's programs and services including Head Start is an example of some of the legislative involvement of the council. The Senior Leadership committee, established in 1990, was a new effort to empower a group of citizens to present their needs and issues to their government officials

The suburbs are often considered the safe bavens in society where the problems of the cities are not experienced... Because of this perception the needs of people living in the suburbs often go unnoticed and unserved.

As our population has grown and human service needs have increased, the role of the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council (NWHHSC) has also grown in importance. The Council helps develop cost-effective solutions to problems and helps avoid duplication of services, thus meeting the needs of funding organizations, service providers, and residents.

Planning and coordination are necessary functions because they ultimately use resources more effectively and create a more solid foundation of services. The value of decentralized planning and coordination has been acknowledged by Hennepin County, the Metropolitan Council, the United Way of Minneapolis and the local municipalities.

The suburbs are often considered the safe havens in society where the problems of the cities are not experienced and where services are sufficient for needs. Because of this perception the needs of people living in the suburbs often go unnoticed and unserved-and those in need are less inclined to seek assistance. Isolation factors increase and other barriers. such as transportation, are worse than for people living within the city limits. As a result, a large part of the role of human services councils is to dispel this myth-to increase the public's awareness regarding the needs for services and programs.

1990 was a successful year in fulfilling our mission and purpose. The key to this success has been, and will continue to be, the extent to which the community becomes involved in addressing human needs. A



Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council reached 100% membership in 1990. Chairperson Ryan Schroeder welcomed new members Dennis Filipek, Hanover, and George Gmach, Corcoran, (not Dictured).

Research With a Human Face

 $P_{lanning}$ for human services in northwestern Hennepin County involves incorporating information from a variety of sources. Because of its unique relationship with public, private and nonprofit sectors, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council can provide broad-based research and planning assistance to the community and gather human services information from the community.

The number of information and research requests the Council receives continues to increase. The requests come from area human service agencies, member municipalities, newspapers and other media, human rights commissions, municipal task forces, area businesses, the United Way of Minneapolis, and other organizations needing specific information regarding human service needs and programs in northwestern Hennepin County. (A partial list of research clients is printed at the end of this report.) The following are research requests received in 1990:

Municipal Profiles

Each year, the Council compiles, interprets and reports statistical data about human services needs and the delivery system in Municipal Profile Reports for each of the fifteen cities represented by Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council. The profiles are tools with which the cities can get fast, accurate information about human services in their community.

1990 Northwest Community Needs Assessment

In September of 1990, the Council completed an extensive and comprehensive telephone survey of more than 840 northwestern Hennepin County residents. Almost 100 volunteers donated their time and skills to completing the survey.

The survey is divided into the following sections:

- · Role of municipalities in human services delivery
- How people access information about human services
- Level of support for various types of group homes
- · Awareness of emergency services providers
- Perceived need for human services programs relating to family issues, children's issues and senior concerns
- Behaviors related to child abuse reporting
- Use of mental health services
- Situations that may lead to a need for human services
- Attitudes towards city services, taxes, and local government

Survey Highlights

Residents indicated that they believe cities should become involved in human services programs such as drug awareness for children, domestic intervention programs, telephone assurance programs for the elderly, and specialized recreation activities for persons with disabilities. The two currently unavailable programs for children and youth that residents would most like to see offered by their city are child care and teen centers. The top program categories for adults that residents would like to see offered are programs for seniors and programs for people with disabilities.

Residents tend to support human services that assist children and youth, families in crisis, elderly people, and persons experiencing violence in their homes. The data also suggests a need for community education in such areas as: persons with disabilities and the needs of their families; persons with serious and persistent mental illness; persons with AIDS; and an examination of the attitudes towards families and individuals classified as "low-income."

The information gathered from the survey will provide data for area planners, human services providers, citizen groups, Hennepin County Commissioners and staff, and others interested in learning more about human services.

In early 1990, the Council conducted a telephone survey of the transportation needs of Brooklyn Center residents. Several groups were targeted as potential sources of ridership for the proposed Dial-A-Ride program: persons working within Brooklyn Center; persons with low income; households with young children; older adults; and persons with special transportation needs.

The results of the survey documented the need to establish a Dial-A-Ride transportation program for Brooklyn Center residents.

The Council held a series of focus group discussions to gather information about the challenges faced by persons with developmental or physical disabilities, their families, and the providers of services. The main needs identified by participants were:

- Expansion of service area and availability of transportation programs
- Expansion of community supports for families (especially respite care)
- Expansion of transitional services to better foster independent living
- Development of an information clearinghouse to assist in accessing services
- Attention to people of color who have disabilities and people in rural areas who have disabilities.

The information generated from the focus groups will be made available to decision makers and planners of services for persons with developmental and/or physical disabilities for use in planning possible programs and services.

In 1990, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council received a grant (together with other suburban Hennepin human services councils) from Community Action for Suburban Hennepin to do a needs assessment of working poor people in suburban Hennepin County. The Council began planning for the survey and focus groups that will be part of the study that will be conducted in 1991. The information collected will be used to ascertain the needs and strategies for intervention and support for working poor people in our communities.

"Through Community Concerns meetings, United Way and partners like NWHHSC are listening to the residents of our communities. We're trying to keep our fingers on the pulse of issues affecting people's lives and together organize our work to resolve these."

—Barry Coben, Ph.D., Planning Director United Way of Minneapolis

Brooklyn Center Transportation Needs Assessment

Focus Groups

Working Poor Needs Assessment

Our Citizens' Priorities

VVVVV

"It is critical to have the general citizency commen on what the most prissing needs are in their communities. The human service councils cross all demographic boundaries and represent the general public."

—Mike Weber Director of Community Services, Hennepon County

Family Services

"As the problems of families vary, to do the programs designed to assist them." In 1981, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council was contracted by Hennepin County to serve as the primary channel through which citizen input would be gathered as part of the Community Social Services Act. Each year, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Advisory Commission, composed of appointed citizen representatives from each of the member cities, identifies needs and issues affecting Northwest citizens. The Advisory Commission and the Council collect and analyze information relating to the nature and scope of human service issues and the needs of target populations as specified through the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

To assess community needs, the Advisory Commission engaged in many activities in 1990 including focus groups, presentations from area providers, Commissioner Priority Issue Reports, and the Northwest Hennepin community-wide telephone survey. The following 13 priority summaries reflect the contribution of over 2,000 hours of volunteer time and dedication to northwestern suburban communities' human service needs and concerns:

In the northwestern area, families requiring public assistance through Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) have consistently numbered over 2,000 cases for the last four years. In 1990, 57% of the suburban cases of the Hennepin County Family Division were Northwest residents. In the northwestern communities, close to 6,000 families with children under age 18 are headed by single parents. Families with children headed by a female householder comprise almost 20% of total northwestern families in poverty. As the problems of families vary, so do the programs designed to assist them.

Emergency service programs provide such basics as food and clothing for families and individuals in times of crisis. Without continued support for these essential services, other programs that address educational and emotional issues may not be as effective. Assessment services and outreach need to be increased to assist families in crisis, especially in the second- and third-ring suburbs.

Families in poverty often cannot afford child care needed to allow them to work on a regular basis. Funding for child care subsidies is limited. Few affordable child care options exist for low and moderate income families. These issues need to be addressed.

During 1990, the Council has been actively involved in the expansion of Head Start programs to serve northwestern Hennepin County children. Suburban Hennepin County has almost 32% of the eligible Head Start families in Hennepin

County. However, as of April 1989, only 11% of children being served by Head Start in Hennepin County are from suburban Hennepin County. The Council believes that funding and services should reflect the needs of suburban residents.

The Council is working in collaboration with United Way to replicate the Success by 6 program in the northwestern suburbs. Success by 6 is a community based initiative which has the purpose of overcoming barriers to early childhood development. It involves business, government, labor, education and human services organizations. The focus on Success by 6 and Head Start reflect the Council's belief in the importance and cost effectiveness of early intervention.

The Runaway Youth Initiative, sponsored through the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council, addresses the needs of the 800 to 1,000 youth who are at-risk in northwestern communities.

The Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council is involved in a variety of other community initiatives to address the needs of youth, including the Transition Inter-agency Committee, Youth in Community Services, and the Northwest Family and Children's Youth Diversion Board. The Council also assisted in the development of the 1990-91 Youth Development Plan for School District 279.

The mental health needs of northwestern community residents range from pre-crisis prevention counseling to residential programs for persons with severe and persistent mental illness. Many families with lower incomes cannot afford "pre-crisis" counseling due to inadequate insurance coverage. More facilities offering night sessions and sliding fee scales are needed for low-to moderate-income families. Parenting education programs, stress management courses, and other wellness courses also need to be expanded in order to promote mental health and foster healthy relationships.

Children are being recognized as having mental health needs. The Children's Mental Health Initiative represents a broad-based independent coalition of parents, practitioners, educators, and corrections officials whose goal is the establishment of a state-wide comprehensive mental health services system for children and youth. The formation of the Hennepin County Children's Mental Health Advisory Council is the first step in accomplishing this goal.

The Council and the Local Mental Health Committee were actively involved in the creation of the Northwest Community Support Program in 1989. The Northwest Community Support Program supplies drop-in services, crisis counseling, and social and recreational activities for persons with chronic mental illness. Expansion of case management services and the acquisition of transportation for existing and potential clients remain two unmet needs for the program.

Children & Youth

"The focus on Success by 6 and Head Start reflect the Council's belief in the importance and cost effectiveness of early intervention."



"NWHHSC conducts quality research and planning in the area of human services providing important documentation for social change in our communities. The Council has been invaluable in documenting the need for Head Start to serve underprivileged kids in our community."

—Tad Jude, Hennepin County Commissioner

Mental Health

"Parenting education programs, stress management courses, and other wellness courses need to be expanded in order to promote mental bealth and foster bealthy relationships."

Family & Child Abuse

"Earlier identification of atrisk children and youth, together with parenting education services, could strengthen the family unit and perhaps prevent the lifelong consequences of child abuse and neglect."

Need for Battered Women's Shelters

Needs currently met

Needs not met
70-75%

Chemical Abuse

"In response to the rise of drug use and related criminal activities, the cities of Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn Park, Coon Rapids, and Maple Grove have recently formed a joint and cooperative agreement regarding drug law enforcement."

Fifty-eight percent of the suburban Hennepin child protection case-load comes from Northwest Hennepin. During the first six months of 1990, almost 1,800 child protection cases were opened. Adult protection cases investigated in the northwestern area alone numbered almost 130 total cases. HomeFree Shelter in Plymouth served almost 540 women and their children during 1990.

Prevention and early intervention efforts need to be expanded in the areas of culturally appropriate support systems and educational programs for younger children about "good" and "bad" touch. Earlier identification of at-risk children and youth, together with parenting education services, could strengthen the family unit and perhaps prevent the lifelong consequences of child abuse and neglect.

The need for specialized foster homes for infants and children with severe problems will continue to grow with the increase of HIV/AIDS-infected children and the rise of cocaine use among pregnant women. Crisis nurseries provide safe places for children when the family is in a stressful situation. The Council highly recommends increasing the availability of crisis nurseries.

The need to expand of shelters and programs for battered women is an unfortunate reality. HomeFree Shelter, the only program in Northwest Hennepin providing shelter for battered women and their children, is unable to meet 70-75% of the requests it receives for shelter. Domestic violence counseling for adults and children affected by abuse is recommended to sustain the self-esteem and integrity of family members.

Elderly persons are especially vulnerable to abuse in situations where stress is high for the caregiver. The Gatekeeper program is aimed at early identification of needs or risk of abuse or neglect. The Minnesota Adult Protection Coalition trains employees from Northern States Power (NSP), banks and other industries who are in contact with at-risk seniors, to recognize distress signals such as poor housing conditions. Employees refer cases to Adult Protection Services for assessment and possible intervention.

In 1991, Northwest Hennepin had 55% of the total suburban Hennepin County chemical health cases. Many of these persons also experience problems directly related to their patterns of chemical use, such as domestic abuse.

A northwestern suburban police department reported over 330 drugrelated arrests in 1988. In response to the rise of drug use and related criminal activities, the cities of Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn Park, Coon Rapids, and Maple Grove have recently formed a joint and cooperative agreement regarding drug law enforcement. The Hennepin-Anoka Suburban Task Force will emphasize street-level controlled substance enforcement through the detection, investigation, and gathering of evidence in the four cities.

Local police departments, in collaboration with area school districts, are providing community education and awareness programs. These programs, such

as the DARE program, focus on promoting self-esteem and preventing school-age children from using chemicals.

According to the Health Care Access Commission Study, 8.5% of Minnesotans were without health insurance during some time in 1990. This would translate to about 25,000 people in Northwest Hennepin. Many of the uninsured and under-insured are working poor people who cannot afford private health insurance and do not receive sufficient health benefits from their employers. Self-employed individuals and part-time employees are particularly vulnerable to inadequate health insurance coverage.

In Northwest Hennepin County, more than 10,000 children in poverty are eligible for the Children's Health Plan. This plan provides preventive health insurance for children in poverty at a reasonable cost.

For seniors, the Pre-admission Screening and Alternative Care grant programs offer an opportunity for potential nursing home applicants to receive home-based services. The program allows for independence and integrity while reducing overall Medical Assistance costs.

A recent study published by the suburban councils reports that the problems of adequate housing in the suburbs are not necessarily ones of quality or quantity, but rather of affordability. Many families are spending up to two-thirds of their income for housing, leaving little money for other necessities. While housing costs have increased, household incomes, especially for those on fixed incomes, have not increased at the same rate. Those groups particularly vulnerable to housing crises and potential homelessness include single- income working poor people, single-parent families, elderly renters, and persons with disabilities who may require special adaptive equipment.

Linking housing to human services is an effective way to build selfsufficiency. According to Mary Anderson in her remarks upon becoming Metropolitan Council Region Citizen of the Year, "We must adopt and implement policies that link human services to affordable housing to build self-sufficiency." In 1990, the Suburban Hennepin Affordable Housing Collaborative explored innovative and existing approaches for affordable and efficient housing in the suburbs.

Programs administered by the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council such as the Emergency Services program help those in crises retain their homes. The Energy Assistance program assists low- to moderate-income persons with energy costs.

Accessibility is also a housing issue. Persons with disabilities and mobility impairments have a right to equal access to all public buildings and many private buildings. The Council is located in an accessible building and provides an accessibility checklist people can use to determine their building's accessibility.

Health Care

"8.5% of Minnesotans were without bealth insurance during some time in 1990. This would translate to about 25,000 people in Northwest Hennepin."

Housing

"We must adopt and implement policies that link human services to affordable housing to build self-sufficiency."

> ---Mary Anderson, Mayor, Golden Valley



"Housing intervention cannot focus solely on the bricks and mortar issues anymore, it is the relationship between the physical environment and the social infrastructure that determines a community's livability."

—Donna Datsko, Senior Planner, Community Development, Brooklyn Park Housing

Aging

"Through increased outreach and intervention by area service providers, more seniors will be informed about their options concerning living arrangements."

Transportation

"Low-income and working poor populations have few affordable options for transportation."

Community Education

"The first step to solving problems in the community is acknowledging that problems exist."

-Patricia Wilder

As the number of older adults and frail elderly projected for the northwestern area increases, long range planning and assessment of current services becomes crucial to the delivery of services for seniors. Hennepin County estimated that the number of persons ages 65 years and older has increased from an estimated 13,631 in 1980 to over 20,000 in 1990 (49% increase).

Many seniors wish to live in their home settings but may be unable to do so safely without some form of assistance. Awareness of programs that enable seniors to stay at home needs to be increased. Examples of such programs are Homemaker/chore programs, the Gatekeeper Program, transportation programs and telephone assurance programs. These programs provide a way to daily check up on individuals living alone to make sure they are okay. Through increased outreach and intervention by area service providers, more seniors will be informed about their options concerning living arrangements.

The Council provides an opportunity for agencies and suppliers of programs for seniors to participate in coordinated and collaborative activities through the Senior Services Network.

Northwest suburban Hennepin County encompasses over 200 square miles, with rural farm lands in the third ring suburbs as well as concentrated business and population centers in the first- and second-ring suburbs. Persons without their own mode of transportation, or others who face challenges in mobility, often are not able to access needed social services, to travel to medical appointments, or conduct such basic errands as grocery shopping.

The northwestern area is fortunate to have the Five Cities Transportation programs, Elder Express, and the Senior Transportation Program serving this population. These senior transportation programs anticipate additional needs with the increasing numbers of seniors, especially frail elderly requiring daily medical appointments. Persons with disabilities also experience challenges in transportation. While social service providers often have volunteer drivers, persons requiring special assistance to get into a vehicle or who need a lift-equipped vehicle often are unable to use the volunteer force.

Low-income and working poor populations have few affordable options for transportation. For some, the time and money costs of transportation may outweigh the benefits of employment. Transit services improvement must be addressed from public, private and non-profit sources.

The human service needs of suburban northwestern residents can appear to be hidden. Some perceive chemical dependency, public assistance, or protection services as problems faced by city residents, rather than by their neighbors in the suburbs.

In order to address such as issues as poverty and racism, the community needs to increase awareness of how northwest residents, their neighbors and friends are helped by human services. The stigma attached to human services decreases the participation of potential clients who could be helped. The Council encourages and promotes coordination between area service providers and their respective school districts. The first step to solving problems in the community is by acknowledging that problems exist.

Funds spent educating the community may awaken a new community pride in serving those in need, and may serve a preventive function for potentially at-risk families and individuals.

Persons with disabilities have difficulties in major life activities including working, attending school, personal hygiene, mobility, and eating. Services provided for persons with physical disabilities through Hennepin County include case management, the Borderline SILS (Semi-Independent Living Skills) program, services for hearing impaired persons, disability appeals assistance, and school-community transition services.

Courage Center is one of the largest programs in the northwestern communities that serves persons with disabilities. The Center promotes independence, personal responsibility, self-esteem and dignity through camps, training, education, housing options, rehabilitation, publications and ongoing support systems for individuals and their families.

PACER Center works toward educating the public and creating opportunities for persons with disabilities and their families. PACER offers a wide range of services that include the following: community education programs; advocacy training; various programs for children, youth, and adults; and a computer resource center.

Children and adults with developmental disabilities and their families face special challenges as they cope from day to day. A person with developmental disabilities faces functional limitations in major life activities, which necessitate specialized services including housing, transportation, educational and recreational opportunities and employment. Over 500 northwestern residents are currently served by Hennepin County. An estimated 2,130 persons from birth to age 21 with special education needs were served by one northwestern school district alone by the end of 1989. One problem in the delivery of services is the perceived undercount of persons with disabilities.

The Council conducted a series of focus group discussion with providers of services to persons with developmental disabilities and parents of persons with developmental or physical disabilities. The Council discovered that respite care, transitional services for young adults, housing, and case management services are in critical need, especially in the northwestern suburbs. As increasing numbers of children are staying at home and out of institutions, families need to be supported in their roles as care-givers, advocates, case managers, nurses, parents and siblings. The older individuals also need support in living as independently as possible within the community.

Physical Disabilities

"Hennepin County services include case management, the Borderine SILS (Semi-Independent Living Skills) program, services for bearing impaired persons, disability appeals assistance, and school-community transition services."

Developmental Disabilities

"The Council discovered that respite care, transitional services for young adults, bousing, and case management services are in critical need, especially in the northwestern suburbs." School District Inter-agency Transitional Committees have been established to identify, coordinate and plan needed services to assist young adults with physical and developmental disabilities to reach their potential to live, work and enjoy recreation in society.

Service Delivery System

"NWHHSC has played an integral role in helping to establish and support our North Hennepin Leadership Academy, recognizing the importance of community-wide, multi-sector involvement to solve community issues.

—Don McGuire, Assistant Director, North Hennepin Community To find the appropriate human services program in suburban Hennepin County, a complex mixture of phone calls, contacts, and word-of-mouth information is often necessary. An information and referral service located in Northwest Hennepin would allow residents to secure detailed and accurate information on services available in northwestern Hennepin County.

In 1990, the Council put together a service directory and resource cards for the Northwest Hennepin area. These information resources were distributed widely through the northwestern area and are helpful for linking northwestern residents with the services they need.

The Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council frequently consults with human services providers to help them fill service gaps, avoid overlaps and provide services in a cost-effective way. Research by the Council, such as the Northwest Community Needs Assessment conducted every three years, provides

useful information about the needs for services in the northwestern area. The Council also staffs many networks to promote coordination of services and communication between providers. Examples includes the Senior Services Network, the Family and Child Abuse Network, the Suburban Mental Health Aftercare Providers Network and the Emergency Services Network.

Another crucial element in service provision is the large geographic area of northwestern Hennepin County and the location of services. The Council has explored the concept of decentralizing services and, on a selected basis, co-locating resources to address a number of human service needs.

Prevention and crises services are better utilized if residents can easily access them. The Northwest

Hennepin Family and Children's Service represents an agency's effort to address the needs of the residents within their own communities. Community outreach by Hennepin County through its public assistance programs and the Energy Assistance program satellite sites has resulted in helping numbers of individuals and families who may not have been helped otherwise. Maintaining satellite offices will be more critical as funding becomes limited and services are centralized, cutting off access to suburban residents in need.

Tony Perpich, Kathy Roline and Commissioner John Derus receive awards. Kathy Roline serves as the citizen representative on NWHHSC's Advisory Commission from Rogers and was recognized for her efforts as an energy assistance volunteer, and Commissioner Derus for his support of the human service councils.

In 1990, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council helped over 3,000 households receive commodities valued at over \$107,000 through the State of Minnesota Temporary Emergency Food Assistance (TEFAP/surplus commodities). This state grant is administered for the entire suburban area by Community Action for Suburban Hennepin County, with coordination for the whole Northwest done through Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council. The Red Cross continues to coordinate the home delivery aspect of the TEFAP program. It reaches 276 households with elderly or homebound individuals.

Volunteers are the greatest asset of this program. Nearly 150 volunteers donate approximately 1,800 total hours for the three distributions, homebound/high-rise delivery and office help to the TEFAP program. Without their dedication and knowledge, this program could not operate.



Surplus Commodities volunteers busy at work.

The Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council has administered the Emergency Services Program since 1982. This program, funded by Hennepin County, provides one-time financial assistance to area residents in need of emergency food, shelter, clothing, transportation and utility assistance. If these services were not available, the cost to society would be much greater in terms of crime, unemployment, homelessness and the loss of human potential.

In 1990, the Emergency Services Program provided over \$58,000 in direct services to more than 1,000 residents of the Northwest Hennepin County. Of this total, approximately 81% was spent for rental assistance, 10% for utility assistance, 5% for transportation, 2% for food, 1% for clothing and 1% for motel for emergency overnight shelter. Financial assistance ranged from \$5 to \$450 per person.

Rental assistance has been the greatest area of need for the past five years. While the program serves individuals as well as families, female-headed single-parent families with children continue to represent the largest number of Emergency Service Program participants.

4444

Food

Temporary

Emergency

Assistance

Program

Emergency Services Program



Runaway Youth Initiative

In 1990, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council, in conjunction with the 53 member Runaway Youth Initiative planning committee, continued efforts to assist the over 900 runaway, throwaway, and homeless youth reported each year in northwestern Hennepin County. Created in 1989, the committee's mission is: To explore the needs of, and issues relating to, runaway, throwaway,

and homeless youth and their families in northwestern Hennepin county and to develop effective intervention and crisis support services.

During the year, the Council presented to well over 100 individuals and organizations and facilitated more than 30 planning meetings and community forums. Approximately \$70,000 was raised, 18 temporary placement families were recruited, and a service delivery system to serve local runaway, throwaway, and homeless youth was developed.

The issue of youth at risk, particularly runaway and homeless youth, surfaced as a top priority for several organizations and individuals including

school and police officials, service providers, members of the business sector, and the church community. In the Initiative, people and organizations saw a direct avenue and a pro-active means to providing a service that was not currently available in the area.

Many from the community shared their resources and expertise to establish a cohesive and secure "package of services" for these youth and their families via the Initiative. Families throughout northwestern Hennepin County offered their time and their homes for kids who might need short-term emergency shelter. Volunteers gave presentations on behalf of the Initiative

and helped raise funds for the operation of the program. Youth service providers gave insight into past and present barriers to, and gaps in, service delivery in the area. The committee believes that the success established thus far can be attributed to this broad-based grassroots approach.

After a full year of planning meetings, forums, research and fund raising, the committee approved a service delivery system designed to offer outreach support on a 24-hour basis. The proposed program will employ 5.5 staff, 4.5 of whom will be trained in crisis assessment and referral, and will be experienced in emergency counseling techniques. The service will be accessible to the community by way of a 24-hour hotline. Short-term placement will be available

through The Bridge for Runaway Youth and a temporary placement network made up of volunteer families in the northwestern area. Counselors will rely on,

The Initiative will include a clinical supervisor who will provide support

in the form of family therapy, counseling, training/licensing of temporary

placement families, and service delivery coordinations. The position of program

administrator was an addition to the 1989 model. The planning committee agreed

that the position was important to program longevity in that a person functioning

in such a capacity could insure a high level of on-going community awareness

and involvement, foster program identity, conduct necessary on-going research,

maintain a secure and diverse monetary support base, and recruit families for the

temporary placement network. The Council, through community support and the

assistance of the planning committee, has taken on this additional role. In late

1990, the committee approved phase one of program implementation, which

began in March 1991. Phase one includes 3.5 staff. The committee projects the

recent years. The Runaway Youth Initiative is one of many responses to the needs

of our youth and families. There are efforts that do dissolve before they can make

a difference. With the support of the entire community and a thorough planning

process, we are now able to help hundreds of youth who may otherwise be left

Our community has faced many new and complex social concerns in

program will be at full operating capacity by January 1, 1992.

without options. A

and collaborate with, all capable, related services in the area to provide ongoing assistance to youth and families. Staff will also work closely with school counselors and local police.

All aspects of the services provided via the Initiative are designed to offer structure, stability, and a healthy environment in a time that is marked by turmoil and confusion. As crises occur and calls come in, the holline dispatchers—located at The Bridge for Runaway Youth in downtown Minneapolis—will notify and direct outreach counselors in the northwest to crisis sites via pagers and cellular phones. Calls may come from families' homes, pay phones, restaurants, police stations, schools, etc., anytime—day or night.



Duane Ostlund, President of First Bank, Robbinsdale, presents check in the amount of \$500.00 to Martin C. Hawk, Program Coordinator

"Only through the combined forces of business leaders and service providers will positive changes in our community occur."

- Duane Ostlund

rane Ostiuno

"The northwest community's Runaway Youth Program is an example of how collaboration and grass roots support can directly and positively affect our kid's futures.

> Kim Roden, Government and Community Relations Administrator, Minnegasco, Minneapolis

"Youth are the future of America.
We must have plans, programs,
centers, and educational
opportunities for them. The
Runaway Youth Initiative is a
program on the right track."

Sister Laurice Beaudry
 St. Vincent Depaul, Osseo

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Success by 6 Northwest

"Problems of early childbood often go unrecognized. We need to alert parents to the importance of proper early childbood education before it is too late."

> —Ember Reichgott Minnesota State Senator

> > •

"Success by 6 Northwest is a wonderful way to create a powerful collaborative effort to support parents in their roles as their children's first teachers."

> —Dianne Seim, Ph.D. Program Leader, Even Start

Today, children of America are at a higher risk for failure than ever before. Many families have excessive stress levels due to drug and alcohol abuse, divorce, unemployment, and poverty. Each stress factor contributes to a child's risk of receiving inadequate early childhood development.

Early childhood development is the process through which all children (prenatal through age six) develop their physical, social, emotional, intellectual, and imaginative skills that enable them to achieve their maximum potential in life. Inadequate development reduces the chances of a child being ready for school by age six, thus raising chances for subsequent failures in life.

Community interest has grown in ensuring that quality early childhood development is available for all children. Research now shows that every dollar invested in early childhood development saves society \$6 in remedial education, welfare payments, and prison costs. To address the barriers that prevent young children from developing to their full potential, United Way of Minneapolis launched the *Success by 6* campaign in January 1988. *Success by 6* is an initiative aimed at creating a community supportive of all its children.

One major goal of *Success by 6* is to expand collaborations. To implement that goal, United Way began a replication project targeted toward northwestem Hennepin County due to the high levels of need in that area. Of the total 58,596 children, ages 0-14, who reside in the Northwest, 7,207 live in poverty. Almost 3,000 are under the age of six. Nearly 53,000 individuals are considered "working poor people." In addition, 5,309 child protection cases were opened in suburban Hennepin County, of which 55% were in the Northwest. Of the eight Hennepin County planning regions, the northwest area ranks second only to Central Minneapolis in all aspects of human service needs.

Because of tremendous need, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council was chosen as coordinator of the "Success by 6 Replication Effort" in March 1990. Two committees were created for this project—the Blue Ribbon Committee, made up of leaders from business, government, education, and labor, and the Partners Committee including service providers and early childhood development experts.

The committee's purpose was to:

- 1. Identify the barriers to healthy early childhood development
- 2. Develop action strategies to overcome these barriers.

After meeting over a six-month period, they identified the following barriers:

- Unrecognized crisis
- · Lack of community cohesiveness
- · System fragmentation
- Cyclical improper early childhood development
- Inadequate financial, physical, and human resources

Six action strategies were recommended:

- 1. Build a communications plan.
- 2. Increase private and public collaboration.
- 3. Improve service accessibility.
- 4. Increase legislative efforts.
- 5. Develop a transportation plan.
- 6. Increase information on available resources.

To implement the action strategies, the Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council hired a full-time project coordinator in October 1990. Soon after, members of the Blue Ribbon and Partners Committees decided that the combined forces of one committee would be more beneficial in the Northwest than fragmented endeavors so the two committees merged. From there, ten working task forces were developed by involving many of the previous committee members as well as a wide variety of newly recruited volunteers from

the Northwest. A management committee was created to serve as an oversight coordinator. When the task forces were ready to take action, they reached a consensus to eliminate replication and changed the project title from "Success by 6 Replication Effort" to simply "Success by 6 Northwest".





Top: Tad Jude, Hennepin County Commissioner and Chair of the Suburban Head Start Access Task Force

Middle: The Northwest Hennepin Success by 6 replication effort, chaired by Senator Ember Reichgott. Pictured to the left of center: Phil Coben, Government Consultant, Duane Ostland, First Bank, Robbinsdale. To the right. Linda Powell, Superintendent, School District 281.

Bottom: Success by 6 Press Conference held on October 16, 1990. Left to right: James Colville, President, United Way of Minneapolis, Patricia Wilder, Executive Director, NWHHSC, James Renier, CEO Honeywell, Senator Ember Reichgott



Strengthening Community Partnerships

N orthwest Hennepin Human Services Council relys on many networks and committees to fulfill its mission.

Northwest Family and Child Abuse Network

The Northwest Family and Child Abuse Network meets every two months during the school year to promote communication, coordination, and cooperation among area professionals who serve families, women, and children who are at risk in their own homes.

In 1990, the Network examined such topics as "The Impact of Pregnancy Substance Abuse: Cocaine Babies," "Abuse of Vulnerable Adults and the Issues of Self-Neglect," the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, and the "Emotional Maltreatment of Children: Ethical Dilemmas in Reporting." The Network also sponsored a round-table discussion with area police department representatives about the child protection system.

Senior Services Providers Network The Senior Services Providers Network meets quarterly to foster on-going communication among senior services providers serving northwestern Hennepin County. During 1990, the network featured speakers from Senior Resources, First Call for Help, University Extension Service, North Memorial Medical Center Hospice Program, and the Legal Aid Society.

Local Mental Health Advisory Committee The Local Mental Health Advisory Committee is composed of professionals, persons with mental illness, family members, and others interested in mental health issues. The goals of the Committee are to provide ongoing support and feedback to the Northwest Hennepin Community Support Program, which the Council helped establish in 1988, and to provide community education opportunities for the northwestern Hennepin County communities.

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful committed citizens can change the world:

Indeed it is the only thing that ever has.

-Margaret Mead

The Committee spent much of 1990 collecting data and developing information packets for community-wide educational forums and presentations. As in 1989, the target population was clergy and leaders within the religious community of northwestern Hennepin County.

The Committee sponsored a forum, "Making Connections: Ministry and Mental Health," for area churches, congregations, and others in ministry of all affiliations. From that forum, additional presentations have been made by Committee members and volunteers to individual congregations, Stephen Ministries, and other helping networks.

Committee Chair Bonnie Haberle also appeared on local cable television to describe the activities of the Committee and promote the community education efforts.

The Northwest Senior Leadership Committee was created in 1991 to explore needs and issues affecting older residents. Meeting these needs is accomplished through recommendations to appropriate organizations, sponsoring informational forums, and educating the community about the issues.

During 1990 the Committee featured speakers on transportation from the Senior Transportation Program, Five Cities Transportation, and Elder Express (PRISM). The committee also heard from speakers about the environment and the rising cost of utilities from the Brooklyn Park Recycling Program, the Metropolitan Waste Commission, the Crystal City Council, and Northern States Power Company. The Committee sponsored an educational forum for seniors and service providers on "Resources for the 90's: Doing More with Less?" Speakers included Jerry Bloedow (Minnesota Board on Aging), Hennepin County Commissioner John Derus, Senator Ember Reichgott, Barry Cohen (United Way of Minneapolis), Miriam Reibold (Metropolitan Senior Federation), and Golden Valley Mayor Mary Anderson.

Over 80 persons attended the forum, which was also simulcast and recorded for future broadcast by the Northwest Community Television. The Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council received an award in 1990 from Governor Rudy Perpich *in recognition of [the] outstanding commitment to serve the needs of our older Minnesotans in a comprehensive and meaningful way* in recognition of the Council's work in establishing and supporting the Senior Leadership Committee.



Recipients of the Certificate of Appreciation from the Governor's Office and the Minnesota Board on Aging for establishing the Northwest Senior Leadership Committee. From left to right: Elleen Korlath, Mabel Swanson, Marty Guritz, Marion Koch, Bert Sather, Irene Novack, Curt Carlson, and Susan Rest.

Northwest Senior Leadership Committee

"The Sentor Leaderhip Committee is an example of using the wisdom of experience to help solve community problems. I wish every community has such a committee."

—Hal Freshley, Metro politan Council



"The Sentor Services Network provides us the opportunity to meet to discuss issues relevant to the needs in our community. The Network prevents fragmentation of services."

> — Melinda Ludwiczak Senior Services Coordinator, District 281



"As the budget crisis becomes the focus of debate for county commissioners and at the capitol, I hope we do everything possible to help the human service providers survive."

> — Lee Skavanger, Director of Communit Education, District #279 Schools, Maple Grove, MN

AAAAA	Revenue:		Expenses		
	Revenue		Expenses	••	
Budget/	Municipalities	\$54,355	Salaries		\$106,723
Financial	CSSA	12,769	Benefits/t		21,441
	Emergency Service			al Expenses	46,770
Statement	Hennepin County		Emergenc	y loans	58,610
	Surplus Commod				\$233,544
(unaudited)	Private contributi grants, United	Way			
	Emergency Service reimbursement				
		\$235,409			
	Vernon Dehmer, Dan Donahue, G	Councilmember, Os			
Staff Members	Joan Molenaar, C Ryan Schroeder Shirley Slater, Cit Patricia Wilder, E	Manager, Crystal dministrator, Rogers titizen, Champlin , Assistant City Ma y Administrator, Day executive Director	nager, Robbins	sdale-Chair	
Staff Members	Gary Eitel, City A Joan Molenaar, C Ryan Schroeder Shirley Slater, Cit Patricia Wilder, E Vangie Gramstad Martin Hawk, Co Susan Rest, Plann Eleanor Schmeltz Anita Shoemaker,	Manager, Crystal dministrator, Rogers ittizen, Champlin , Assistant City Ma y Administrator, Da executive Director , Secretary/Bookkeep mmunity Organizer,	nager, Robbins yton er Runaway Youth Assistant (Surplus Commo) Initiative dities Coordin	nator (TEFA
Advisory	Gary Eitel, City A Joan Molenaar, C Ryan Schroeder Shirley Slater, Cit Patricia Wilder, E Vangie Gramstad Martin Hawk, Co Susan Rest, Plann Eleanor Schmeltz Anita Shoemaker,	Manager, Crystal dministrator, Rogers titizen, Champlin , Assistant City May Administrator, Day executive Director , Secretary/Bookkeep mmunity Organizer, ner er, TEFAP Volunteer Emergency Services coess by 6 Northwest	nager, Robbins yton er Runaway Youth Assistant (Surplus Commo	o Initiative dittes Coordin ator Christina Sto	mberg
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Advisory Commission	Gary Eitel, City A Joan Molenaar, C Ryan Schroeder Shirley Slater, Cit Patricia Wilder, E Vangie Gramstad Martin Hawk, Co Susan Rest, Plan Eleanor Schmeltz Anita Shoemaker, Amy Vomhof, Su Brooklyn Center	Manager, Crystal dministrator, Rogers fitizen, Champlin , Assistant City May Administrator, Day executive Director , Secretary/Bookkeep mmunity Organizer, eer , TEFAP Volunteer Emergency Services cocess by 6 Northwest John Casey John Vogel Del Wilkinson	nager, Robbins yton er Runaway Youth Assistant Surplus Commo Project Coordina Hassan Maple Grove	o Initiative dities Coordinator Christina Sto Richard Drin Steve Cook	mberg kwine nolds, <i>Cha</i>

Office Volunteers	

Jean Humphrey Irene Meier Kathleen Shannon Marion Koch Niradone Chanthaminavong

Special Thanks

Dick Hall, General Mills-Human services priority setting session facilitator
David Henningson, Henningson and Snoxell-Legal consultation
Michael Linburg, City of Brooklyn Park-Slide show, office photos, newrelease photos
Glen Quist-Art and design, Community Social Services Act and others including
Runaway Youth Initiative logo
Howard Rowland, City of Brooklyn Park-Personnel salary survey consultation

CEAP (Community Emergency Assistance Program)

PHONE: 566-9600

7231 Brooklyn Blvd, Brooklyn Center, MN 55429

Help with food, clothing, transportation, and limited financial assistance to families in a crisis situation.

CROSS (Christians Reaching Out in Social Service)

PHONE: 425-1050

9292 Wellington Lane, Maple Grove, MN 55369

Emergency food shelf, community clothes closet, meals at your door program, advocacy and referral.

HomeFree Shelter

PHONE: 559-9008 Business, 559-4945 Crisis

Shelter for battered women and their children. Provides residential services, basic shelter services, support groups, women's and children's advocacy, information and referral, and community outreach.

NEAR (North Suburban Emergency Assistance Response)

PHONE: 533-2836

4801 Welcome Ave., Crystal, MN 55429

Emergency food shelf and transportation for senior citizens.

PRISM (People Responding in Social Ministry)

PHONE: 529-1350

3730 Toledo Ave #902, Robbinsdale, MN 55422

Emergency and supportive social services to low-income persons and families in crisis.

Annex Teen Clinic
Brooklyn Center Human Rights Commission
Brooklyn Park Community Development
Cedar Island Elementary School
(1,000 books distributed)
Citizens for Better Living
City of Brooklyn Center
Center Human Rights Commission
McDonald's
Mercy Medic
Metropolitar
Minneapolis
North Henne
North Henne
North West C

City of Brooklyn Park
City of Robbinsdale
Coleman and Chritison Advertising
Crystal Assembly of God Church
Crystal City Council

District #279
Domestic Intervention Task Force
Earle Brown Community Center/School

EBA Inc.
Edison High School
Family and Children's Service
Family Hope Services
Golden Valley Housing Task Force
Golden Valley School Board

Health One Institute for Therapy League of Women Voters McDonald's Mercy Medical Center Metropolitan Council Minneapolis Foundation North Hennepin Leadership Academy North Hennepin Mediation Board

Northwest Cable Northwest Unitarian Universalist Church

Parent Child Place
Park Center High School
Peacemaker Services
Perspectives
Pillsbury Foundation
Praise Community Church
School District #281
Senior Community Services
Senior Community Services

Northwest YMCA

Singles Place St. Josephs Parish Stride-HIRED United Way of Minneapolis AAAAA

Emergency Service Providers

Partial 1990 Research & Consultation Client List

Committees, Networks, Contributors, Volunteers

Partial Committee List Council Staff & Commissioners Served on in 1990

Breckinridge Residence Coalition for Youth Sexuality Education Community Relations Committee Community Resource Collaboration Committee Coordinating Council District 279, Youth Development Meeting District 279, Youth in Community Service Committee District 281 "Just For Kids" District 281 Youth Development Meeting Even Start Coordinating Committee Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches, Home Delivered Meals

Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches, Home/Chore Program Hennepin County Mental Health Advisory Committee

Hennepin County Mental Health Advisory Council

Home Free Shelter for Battered Women Interagency Adult Learning Grants-Adult Basic Education Advisory Committee Joint Lobbying Task Force

McKnight Single-Parent Loan Program Metropolitan Council Human Investment Framework Committee

Minnesota Council of Non-profits North Hennepin Chamber of Commerce

North Hennepin Leadership Academy Cabinet

North Hennepin Mediation Project Northwest Family & Children's Advisory Board

Northwest Transition Interagency Meeting

Senior Leadership Task Force Suburban Head Start Access Task Force

Suburban Hennepin Affordable Housing Collaborative

United Way Agency Management and Leadership Development Committee

Women and Children's Health Advisory Committee

Suburban Mental Health Aftercare **Providers**

Glen Albert Mary Anderson James Auron Dave Benson Florence Bogle Diane Bolter Joev Brochin Jeff Brown Peggy Brown Charlotte Burns Tom Busch Jan Check Carolyn Curti Lynn Dennis Rita Doucet Kay Else Mary Fitch Eva Foucault

Barbara Gerber Bob Lepp Margaret Hageman Marlene Lindquist Bette Hansen Cynthia Marthinson Mary Ellen Harris Dr. James McDonough Gary Haselhuhn Ioe Meuwissen. Trish Herbert Richard Mielke Yale Hicks Mary Montagne LaDonna Hoy Dave Morin Mary Huggins Ruth Mueller Mila Hundley Don Mulligan Mary Jarvis Steve Nelson David Johnson Nancy Noetzelman Ruth Johnson Henry Norton Tad Jude Pat Parsinen Gail Kleinman Jerry Pederson Ed Koepp Mary Perkins Susan Krepke-Byers David Perrin Linda Lemmer Rich Peterson Sharon Friedman Cathy Lentz Cliff Potter

Kathy Prieve Dave Roselius Kimberly Ryan Meg Schissel Beth Schneider Peg Schneider Terry Schneider Heather Sedun Marcy Shapiro Kiki Sonnen Barry Stein Dorthea Tesch Colleen Torbenson Stephanie Tschida Dr. William Walker Jane Walker Lynn Wetterbee Patty Wilder

Denny Arons, Golden Valley Police June Audette, YMCA John Blahna, United Way Kim Bonde, Champlin Police Department Susan Brace-Atkins, Annex Teen Clinic

* Chief Robert Burlingame, Maple Grove Police Department

Donald Carlton, Tennant Company * Susan Carstens, Crystal Police Department Carol Danger, Social Worker Bill Dix, Osseo School #279/NWHHSC Board Member

* Jerry Dulgar, City Manager / Crystal Larry Eisenstadt, State of Minnesota/Jobs and Training

Pat Gahagan, Spicer Heavy Axel Bill Gjetson, Caterpillar Paving Products Marty Hawk, Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council

Jerry Huttner, Brooklyn Park Police Depart-Marcy Jensen, McDonald's Corporation

Tad Jude, Hennepin County Commissioner Jan Kamman, Big Brothers/Big Sisters Marian Kaputsa, Hennepin County/Juvenile Court Services Gary Keifenheim, Family and Children's

Services Carol Kilcullen, Mercy & Unity Medical

Center Byron Laher, United Way

* Mary Magnuson, Family and Children's Services

Lonnie McCauley, North Hennepin Chamber of Commerce

leanne Fackler

Kathy Flesher

Hal Freshley

Mary Guritz

Marjorie Geer

Harold & Leone

Johnson

Marian Koch

Mary & Cliff Johnson

Helen McMickle Basset, Golden Valley Human Rights Commission

* Mike Melstad, YMCA Patty Moses, Hennepin County/Juvenile Court

Services Robert Mowatt, Hennepin County/Juvenile Court Services

Mary Nash, Brooklyn Park Police Department Dr. Lorie Nightengale, Family Chiropractic Health Services

James Norwick, District #286 Carol Ogren, Hennepin County/Family Services Division

* Pastor Rudolf Palo, Elim Lutheran Church Diane Patnode, Hennepin County/Commission Tad Jude's Office Jeff Pauley, Golden Valley Health Center

Fred Peterson, Executive Director/Family Hope Services

* Kim Roden, Minnegasco Tom Sawyer, The Bridge for Runaway Youth Connie Schilling, General Mills Foundation Ryan Schroeder, City of Robbinsdale Edith Schuppel, Hennepin County/Juvenile Court Services * Lee Skavanger, Osseo School #279

Don Spehn, Brooklyn Center Allan Spillars, YMCA Sandra St. Germain, District #281 Dr. Carroll Vomhof, District #281 Patricia Wilder, Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council

* Del Wilkinson, Saint Gerard's Church Nia Wronski, Plymouth Police Department

* Initiative Executive Committee Members

Runaway Youth Initiative Planning Committee

Senior Leadership Committee

Local Mental Health Committee

Will Aiken Glen Albert Mila Amundson Mark I. Anderson Barbara Anderson June Audette James Auron Marlene Barnes Michael R. Beugen Shelly Brandl John Braun

Louise Brown

Renza Anderson

Barb Bailey

Susan Bassett

Evonne Burns

Curtis Carlson

Rita DeBruyn

Rose Dehen

Virgil Eggert

Amy Earle

Steve Cook Carolyn Curti Sister Corrine Pat Donahue Glenn Goski Karin Grosgrup Paul Hielle Karen Hovland

Kenneth Chavis Judy Hyland John Casey John Junwirth Carol Kaste Dahlheimer Pat Lehan Charlie Lentz Theresa George Mari Lowe Mary Magnuson Liz Medelman Bonnie Haberle Sheila Miller William Pace PLD K.C. Paulson

Eileen Korlath

Jean Lindstrom

William Lummel

Edie Meissner

Janet Schmitzer

Irene Novak

Bert Sather

Melinda Ludwiczak

Evelyn Pommerenke

Kimberly Ryan Richard Seurer Linda Stusek **Community Support** Program

Dennis A. Philander

Jim Ross

Dorothy Schutte

Mable Swanson

Mary Wittmer

Bob Worchester

Doris Wood

Rosie Smith-Pilgrim

Myrna Scott

Linda Van Zele Mary Vorland Lee William

1990 Success by 6 Blue Ribbon Committee

Chair:

Ember Reichgott, Minnesota Senator

Vice Chair:

Duane Ostlund, First Bank Robbinsdale

Members:

Mary Anderson, Mayor, City of Golden Valley Scott Anderson, North Memorial Medical Center Bruce Atwater, General Mills, Inc. Nancy Aune, Norwest Bank Maple Grove Nancy Blaisdell, ITT Life Insurance Corporation Sandy Bloom, American Red Cross Dr. Diane Camp, North Memorial Medical Center Susan Carstens, Crystal Police Department Phil Cohen, Brooklyn Center City Council

Susan Crutchfield. Prudential Insurance Company

Mama D., Mama D's Robbinsdale Restaurant Beverly Fink. G & K Services Michael Fiterman, Liberty Diversified Industries L. M. Gust, Alexander & Alexander Roger Hale, Tennant Company Pat Hoyt-Neils, District 281 School Board

Dr. Gary Joselyn, Crystal City Council Tad Jude, Hennepin County Commissioner Steve Kamber, Golden Valley Health Center Dave Koch, Graco, Inc. Rollie Lacy, Prudential Insurance Company David Lenzen, Liberty Diversified Industries Lonnie McCauley, North Hennepin Chamber Bruce McFadden, Graco, Inc. Sgt. Pat McGowan, Minnesota Senator Mary Monteon. Home Free Shelter Mort Mortenson, M. A. Mortenson Company David Nasby, General Mills, Inc. Denise Neznik, Crystal Collision Center David Odahowski, Wasie Foundation Lois Palmquist, General Mills, Inc. Linda Powell, Superintendent, District 281 John Rajkowski, Twin West Chamber of Commerce Dr. Marl Ramsey, Superintendent, District 279 Joy Robb, Mayor, City of Robbinsdale

Kimberly Ryan, Family and Children's Services

Idelle Schranck, Wild World, Inc. William Sweeney, ITT Life Insurance Corporation

1990 Success by 6 Partners Committee

Chair:

Patricia Wilder, Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council

Vice Chair:

Margie Collier, Junior League

Members:

Shirley Hunt-Alexander, Hennepin County Library

Shelley Altorfer, Big Brothers/Big Sisters Roz Anderson, Okon Early Childhood Center, District 281

Linda Doyle, Women and Children's Health Clinic

Ed Eide, Community Emergency Assistance Program Delores Fletcher, Community Education and

Services, District 281 MaryLou Gorski, Community Education, Anoka/ Hennepin District

Pastor Harry Grile, St. Alphonsus Church Deborah Happ, Family Networks Renaye Harn, Children's Home Society

Tom Harriger

Gretchen Hengemuhle, Parents in Community Action

Mary Hudson Pastor Paul Idstrom, House of Hope Lutheran

Church Kari Iverson, Home Free Shelter

Sandy Jasko, Annex Teen Clinic Mike Jereczak, District 279

Branch Jan Kamman, Big Brothers/Big Sisters

Jayne Kremmin, Family Networks

Carol Miller, Hennepin County Community

Mary Negri, Robbinsdale Area Community Education Center

Pastor Maynard Nelson, Calvary Lutheran

Anne Nuemann, CROSS

Association

Dave Phillips, Courage Center Faye Rautio, Creative Play, District 281 Gary Reierson, Greater Mpls Council of

Action

Stella Thomas, Women, Infants, and Children

Barbara Tveton

Arlene Wirth, Wright County Community Action

Dana Jessen, American Red Cross, NW

John Matthews, Prince of Peace Lutheran Church

Services

Church Pat Nelson, Early Childhood Family

Education. District 279

Grace Norris, Greater Minneapolis Day Care

Pastor Palo, Elim Lutheran Church

Churches Mark Sexton, Wright County Community

Alan Spillers, NW YMCA

Mary Steiner-Whelan, District 281 Del Wilkinson, St. Gerard's Catholic Church Michele Willert, Family Networks

Polly Aaser Jody Dunlap Ruth Agar Paul Eid Larry Mens Chris Ahlman Ronald Engblom Joan Molenaar Nancy Albrecht Lana Ensrud John Montiline Ronald Allen Brenda Ewing Fae Moog Dennis Arons Delores Fletcher Mary Moriarty Ron Bird Laura Folden Pat Nelson Susan Brace-Adkins Karen Gibson Joney Nelson Bryon Bradley Diane Gunderson Kathy O'Dea Shelly Brandl Janaka Hanvey Sheri Paulson John Braun Renave Harn Jan Perry Susan Carstens Connie Harrison Connie Porter John Casey Yale Hicks Ken Reuter Dennis Cleveland Betty Jo Kaplan Brian Richards Suzy Corcoran Jayne Kuhar Mary Solheim Dr. Cliff Corman Rollie Langer Mike Ridgley Diane Cramer Bev Lawrence Carol Danger Sandy Livermore David Roos Jenny Darling Kim McCoy Char Sadlak

Michelle Griffith

Kathy Guerrero

Corey Hobbins

Cathie Hughes

Mercedes Kirk

Cindy Lambert

Edie Lancaster

Michelle Lefebvre

Gail Lappen

Win Kramer

Claudia Kaul

Gary Kelsey

Nancy Hoonsbeen

John Haight

Mari Harn

Joan Heath

Mary Ann McDonnell Peg Schneider Jim Sheller Sharon Smith Denny Smith Patricia Stein Linda Stusek Verna Sundquist **Judy Sutter** Ramona Thorne Terry Tompkins Lisa Veroh Iean Wild Terri Wolfe Mary Zarembo Nancy Riestenberg

Carol Van Langen

Nita Quinn

Theresa Reilly

Pam Schmitz

Myrna Scott

Betz Shaubach

Richard Storla

Barbara Tals

Iulie Thomas

Connie Wanner

Iill Walker

Doris Wood

Gordon Robinson

Rosemary Schunann

Rosey Smith-Pilgrim

Gordy Robinson

Connie Schweigert

Senior Services Network

Child Abuse

Network

Afton Alps Ski Area Best Buy Company Best Western Northwest Bill Blonigan Devoe Paint Doug Erickson Family Chiropractic Health Services Mike Holtz Hotel Sofitel Kennedy Transmission Kevin's Bike Shop Knut Koopee' Music

Renne Anderson

Barbara Bailey

Ann Benson

Marge Book

Sherri Buss

Anne Benson

Kay Borgstahl

Darcee Brooks

Nancy Carlson

Kathy Colberg

Jeanne Fackler

Kathy Flesher

Mary Fixen

Carol Gobar

Nancy Devitt

Rollie Ertl

Malmborg's Garden Center Minnesota Vikings Football Club Northwest YMCA Lee Skavanger

And a special thanks to: American Airlines Cities 97 Radio City Pages Damark International Embassy Suites Fine Line Music Cafe

Bob Lepp

Jean Lindstrom

Jean Lindstrom

William Lumel

Anne Neuman

Steve Newcom

Paula Miller

leanne Olds

Julie Orfield

Mindy Pattee

Pat Pennington

Sally Peterson

Colleen Porter

Diane Pokorney

John Palm

Melinda Ludwiczak

Partial List of Contributors to the 1st Annual Runaway Youth Initiative Silent Auction

Surplus Commodities Volunteers: Olivet Baptist Church

Bob Adams Fay Adams Kenny Adams William Bauer Gordon Becker Brian Bishop Heather Bishop Eric Bishop Mac Brand Gail Brand Loren Brand Kent Brand Sarah Busse Dorothy Carlson Margaret Carlson Melvin Clobes Luverne Clobes Bob Cowle Mar Dahlen George Dahlvant Harold Dayon Archie Derscheid Mary Rose Ekberg Donald Emery John Ewald Alma Farrington Louis Frank Clifford Foster Helen Gregor Ray Guertin Elaine Hand Lucille Hallen **Bob Hastings** Lila Hastings Pete Haugen Ed Heuer Doris Heuer Earl Heyer Edward Hever Jeanne Humphrey Alice Hurley Eileen Klatt Vernon Knutson Rufus Kolb Marion Koch Lucille Lamberton Gary Larson Louis Larson Ralph Lenox Marvin Lindbloom

Edward Lippert Dorothy Loomis Marvin Lucksinger Tom Mack Vince Maro Virginia Martin Raymond Mathieu Mac McMarthy Irene Meier Edward Merkel Iria Merkel Herbert Meyer Vivian Miskowic George Mokler Marjorie Monitor Florence Nelson George Nelson Arthur Ness Judy Ness Leo Obinger Thomas Olson Evelyn Paradise Chuck Pokorney Amold Popp Bertina Pulaski Gordon Reed Arthur Ries John Ringwelaki Howard Ryder David Sandberg Victor Sandbyig Olav Sathermyr George Schoff Phyllis Schoff Ellie Schmeltzer Anita Shoemaker Charles Smith Evie Stodola Audrey Stodola Ellen Taylor Bertina Travnicek William Vaughn George Weaver Lois Weaver Warren Willert Wayne Woody Vern Youngquist

Francis Zimmerman

CROSS VOLUNTEERS Mary Scharker

Penny Schneider

Viola Seibert

Dave West

Jacob West

Phil West

Jean Zapf

Bob Zehm

Bob Zehn

Catherine Schumacher

HOME DELIVERIES

Gordon Becker

Robert Brooks

Laverne Clobes

Ed Clinton

Mel Clobes

Mar Dahlen

Flo Felknor

Louie Frank

Bob Hastings

Lila Hastings

Pete Haugen

Ken Herrly

Gust Horal

Gus Horbal

Rufis Kolb

Art Kraemer

Gerry Leuer

Tom Mack

Ed Merkel

Iris Merkel

Arnold Popp

Ellie Schmeltzer

George Schoff

Phyllis Schoff

Audrey Stodola

Evelyn Stodola

Lois Weaver

George Weaver

Vern Youngquist

Pearl Kraemer

Oliver Lindblom

Carole Lothian

Gloria Boeltcher Amy Boese Donna Boese Lloyd Boese Niea Cahill Florence Carland Maurice Carland Wendell Carland Eveyln Cook Donald Cooper Kari Cooper Susan Cooper Ann Dailey Joyce Erickson Richard Erickson Bonnie Faue Gary Faue Mary Fourner Mary Fournier Carrie Hackler Jan Haiff Gene Hakanson Kala Hannay Lloyd Hoemky **Eunice Holmes** Earl Hoppenuth Audrey Johnson Kris Johnson LaVerne Klobuear John Klokuear Halarie Lehto Bernie Lerks Donald Lucht Dave Lund Lindi Lund Adrian Menard Barb Mitchell Wally Mortenson Leona Neuman Margie Pagel Karl Pearson Gladys Plude Alice Roy

lo Roy

Sara Ruppert

Daryl Ryman

Lorie Ryman

The Northwest Hennepin Human Services volunteers for their time and effort in completion of the 1990 Telephone Needs assessment:

Advisory Commission-Kathy Aswegan, John Casey, Dorothy Clarke, Barb Dody, John Vogel, Sally Strand, Del Wilkinson, Kathy Roline, Syrile Ellison, Debbe Hibler, Steve Cook, Dick Drinkwine. Duane Reynolds, Cindy Rundle, ReNae Bowman, Linda Dieleman for her assistance in desktop publishing, and Diane Gunderson for her editing and data entry.

Executive Board Members-Joan Molenaar, Charlie Darth, Mayor Mary Anderson, and Carmen Hawkins.

Golden Valley Seniors Group-Dorothy Mallin, Evenlyn Tompkins, Agnes Thyren, Mary Storke, Viola Erickson, Doris Hecker, Leona Lev, Al Gotsch, Harold Hausladen, Ralph Crews, Helen and Leslie Heath

General Mills Volunteer-Debbie Zanish, Kathleen Harrison, and Dave Nasby

Damark Volunteers-Mickey Delfino, coordinator

Brooklyn Park League of Women Voters-Joan Gendreau, Pat Hoehn, Carol McCarter, Nan Carlson, Ann Velasco

St. Gerards Church-Doris Reine, Marie Morellis, Sue Parker, Margaret Geer, Josie Holker, Trish Cooley, Donna Peavey, Laurie Anderson, and Mary Obermiller

Golden Valley League of Women Voters-Mary Ann Rohm, Shirley Chenoweth, and Debbie Price

New Hope Women of Today-Molly Hoeg, Coordinator

Seniors in Action-Jo Swart, Kitte Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Weiss

Northwest Senior Leadership Committee-Irene Novak, Marion Koch, Eileen Korlath, and Mary Johnson

Champlin Volunteers-Iulie Machoro, Mazie Froeland, Leone Johnson, Pauline Gay, Hazel Beebe, Eileen Bebeau, and Marian Auchter

Robbinsdale Volunteers-Missy Vork, Barb Heiteig, and Sherry Suess Prince of Peace Church, Brooklyn Park-Gloria Helland, Barbara Brown, Harriet Mundale, Deon Lien, Bonita Johnson, Nancy Johnson, and Barb Sipe

Others-Patty Wilder, Marty Hawk, Irene Meier, Jean Humphrey, Audrey Bowman, Brian Chard, and Jim Asplund

Thanks to the Cities of Brooklyn Park, Champlin, and Golden Valley and Duane Ostlund, President of First Bank Robbinsdale, for sponsoring calling sessions.

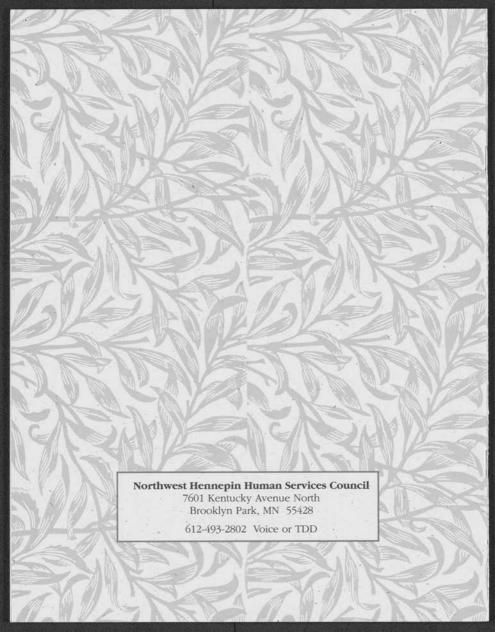
Runaway Youth Initiative Contributors American Legion Robbinsdale

The Bush Foundation C.A.S.H. Calvary Lutheran Church of Sacred Heart Church of The Epiphany City of Champlin Concert/Silent Auction Corcoran Jaycees Corcoran Lions Council of Women Crystal Elks Crystal Knights of Columbus Crystal VFW Cystal Lions Damark International Dayton Hudson Foundation Dayton Lions Daytons Department Store Elim Lutheran Church Emma B. Howe Foundation First Bank Foundation General Mills Golden Valley VFW Honeywell Foundation House of Hope Lutheran Church Joseph of the Worker Lord of Life Lutheran Church Northern States Power Olivet Baptist Church Osseo Fire Relief Association Palmer Lake VFW Pillsbury Foundation Prince of Peace Lutheran Church Redeemer Covenant Robbinsdale Jaycees Sacred Heart Women's Guild St. Alphonsus Church St. Gerard's Catholic Church St. Raphaels Church St. Vincent Depaul Tennant Company The Parish Community of St. Joseph Trinity Covenant Church United Telephone

27

VVVVV Carl Scheider Council would like to thank the following Acknowledgments Helen Schmeltzer

YYY 26



NORTHWEST HENNEPIN



HUMAN SERVICES COUNCIL

4,

MEMO TO:

Executive Board

MEMO FROM:

Kim Aasland

DATE:

August 30, 1991

SUBJECT:

Advisory Commission Vacancies, Agenda # 4.

Attached is a list of Advisory Commission terms and vacancies. Please begin actively recruiting for the positions if you have not done so already. You will notice that most of the vacant terms end 12/31/91. In those cases, please recruit people for the term that would follow that date (ie. 1/1/92-12/31/93). Advisory Commissions whose terms end 12/31/91 and who wish to continue are indicated as reappointments.

Enclosed are recruitment packets for Advisory Commission recruitment. Please feel free to copy any part of the packet or to call our office if you need more materials.

EXECUTIVE BOARD ACTION REQUESTED: Recruit Advisory Commissioners to fill vacancies on the Advisory Commission.

ADVISORY COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP TERMS

CITY	ADVISORY COMMISSIONER	TERM	ACTION
Brooklyn Center	Jerry Eiserman Vacancy	1/1/90-12/31/91 1/1/90-12/31/91	Reappoint Recruit
Brooklyn Park	Del Wilkinson Windy Krause*	1/1/91-12/31/92 1/1/91-12/31/92	
Champlin	Doris Kemp Vacancy	1/1/91-12/31/92 1/1/90-12/31/91	Recruit
Corcoran	Joellyn Mortenson	1/1/91-12/31/92	
Crystal	Marty Gates Vacancy	1/1/91-12/31/92 1/1/90-12/31/91	Recruit
Dayton	Vacancy	1/1/90-12/31/91	Recruit
Golden Valley	Syrile Ellison Vacancy	1/1/91-12/31/92 1/1/90-12/31/91	Recruit
Hassan	Vacancy	1/1/91-12/31/92	Recruit
Hanover	Ardell Plantenberg	1/1/91-12/31/92	
Maple Grove	Dick Drinkwine Steve Cook	1/1/91-12/31/92 1/1/90-12/31/91	
New Hope	Duane Reynolds Vacancy	1/1/91-12/31/92 1/1/90-12/31/91	Recruit
Osseo	Dorothy Clarke	1/1/90-12/31/91	Reappoint
Plymouth	Linda Dieleman Mary Dolan	1/1/91-12/31/92 1/1/90-12/31/91	Reappoint
Robbinsdale	Vacancy Vacancy	1/1/91-12/31/92 1/1/90-12/31/91	Recruit Recruit
Rogers	Vacancy	1/1/91-12/31/92	Recruit

^{*} Windy has indicated that she plans to resign effective 12/31/91.

NORTHWEST HENNEPIN



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30 pla milion 4 North

MEMO TO:

Executive Board Members

MEMO FROM:

Martin C. Hawk

MEMO DATE:

9/3/1991

SUBJECT:

The Point Northwest for Runaway Youth

Agenda item # 6.

20% Maylet

Council and Point N.W. staff facilitated on orientation and three trainings for temporary placement families in August. A total of nine hours of training was completed. Training included an orientation to the Point N.W., specific training on family systems, adolescent sexuality, state/program regulations, and issues with respect to communicating with youth in crisis. Following a home visit and evaluation to be conducted the first week in September, four families will be licensed and in a position to provide shelter to youth.

Council staff met with Bridge representative on August 8, to discuss program progress. Topics for discussion included the community's initial reaction to the Point N.W., temporary placement family licensing, program accessibility, and funding. Point N.W., Bridge, and Council staff reported that, thus far, the community has enthusiastically welcomed the Point N.W. and youth, families, and police are accessing the service regularly. With the exception of minor issues that are a normal part of any newly implemented program or service, all aspects of service delivery are meeting expectations. In August, over 50 youth and family contacts, assessments, and referrals were made. Bridge is still in the process of integrating the budget into their computer system, but preliminary reports indicate that the 1991 budget was correctly projected. The kick-off event preparations are complete. Each city's Councilmembers and Mayor have received their formal invitation which followed Executive Board member's letters requesting their attendance. We anticipate representation from the media, church and business community, human service agencies, state and county, and contributing organizations.

BROOKLYN CENTER BROOKLYN PARK CHAMPLIN CORCORAN CRYSTAL DAYTON GOLDEN VALLEY HANOVER HASSAN MAPLE GROVE NEW HOPE OSSEO

PLYMOUTH ROBBINSDALE ROGERS We received a commitment of \$3,500 from the Lutheran Brotherhood (North Branch) in August. Managers from two Super-valu stores, located in Plymouth and New Hope, contacted our office with a request for a list of youth serving organizations in the N.W. area that could use financial support.

Approximately \$10,000 dollars is being made available. The Point N.W. is being considered as a recipient of the funds. Planning for the silent auction/benefit concert is underway. During the August Executive Committee meeting, committee expressed their commitment to making this years event more successful by reaching out to more businesses for auction items and by increasing the numbers of participants in the event. The committee will be approaching the Council Executive Board and Advisory Commission for assistance in the effort.

Staff would like to thank the Executive Board for the ongoing support as we make the community more aware of The Point N.W. and the issues many youth and families face. Your assistance in encouraging our local Councilmembers and Mayors to attend the kick-off event is especially appreciated.

BOARD ACTION REQUIRED: Attendance at the September 12, 1991 Point N.W. kick-off event.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 12, 1991

TO: Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

FROM: Bill Barber, Building Inspector

SUBJECT: Airport Lot 74B

Building Permit

DEPARTMENT HEAD REVIEW: aln - 9/12/9/

BACKGROUND

George & Linda Osland are requesting a building permit to build a 40'x88' airplane hanger at the Crystal Airport.

The location of this lot is on the east side of the airport off of Scott Ave. The lease states that the building shall be used only for the storage of aircraft.

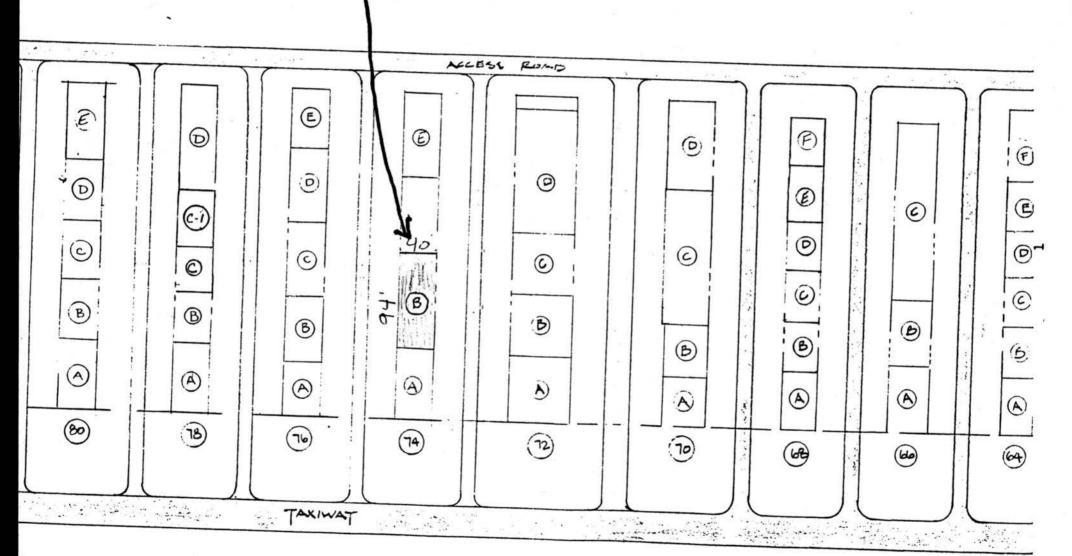
COMMISSION ACTION

At its meeting on September 9, the Planning Commission recommended approval of the building permit.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the issuance of building permit to George & Linda Osland for a hangar subject to standard procedure.

kk





CRYSTAL AIRPORT EAST BLDG. AREA

METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION



Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport

6040 - 28th Avenue South • Minneapolis, MN 55450 Phone (612) 726-8100 • Fax (612) 726-5296

August 28, 1991

George L. and Linda R. Osland 12525 - 58th Avenue North Plymouth, MN 55442

Re: Aircraft Storage Lease

Lot 74B

Crystal Airport

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Osland:

On Monday, August 19, 1991, the Metropolitan Airports Commission approved the issue of an Aircraft Storage Lease for the above-referenced property to you and your wife.

Commission policy requires the transmittal of the Lease Agreement to the Tenant for signature prior to obtaining the appropriate Commission signatures. The Lease Agreement will be executed at the next meeting of the Commission on Monday, September 16, 1991.

Should the City of Crystal's Department of Building Inspection have any questions regarding the validity of the referenced Lease Agreement, feel free to have them contact me at 726-8137.

Sincerely,

Tim McNaughton

Properties/Facilities Technician

osland/tm

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 12, 1991

TO: Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

FROM: Bill Barber, Building Inspector

SUBJECT: 8024 33rd Ave. N.

Allen & Sandra Jostock

Request for 6" Variance to 5' Side Yard Setback

DEPARTMENT HEAD REVIEW: CL - 9/12/91

BACKGROUND

Mr. & Mrs. Jostock are planning to construct a 4 foot addition onto their existing garage at 8024 33rd Ave. N. Section 515.13 subd. 3 a) 1) of the Zoning Ordinance requires a side yard setback of 5 feet. The Jostocks' addition will encroach by 6 inches on the required setback. The existing garage is 16.5 feet but a fireplace in the garage reduces the actual space available.

The Jostocks would like to add 4 feet so they have an inside garage dimension of 20 feet in order to park 2 cars and have adequate storage in the garage.

As you can see by the survey, which was just done, the existing garage is 8.62' from property line. The Jostocks could add on 3.62' (approximately 3'7") without the need for a variance. I discussed that solution with them but they made it very clear that they were looking for 20 feet clear inside.

STAFF COMMENTS

Both the Statute and City Code require finding undue hardship to grant a variance. I have difficulty finding an undue hardship. Garage dimensions are measured to the exterior foundation and a 3.6' (approximately 3'7") can be added without the need for a variance. This would give an overall dimension of 20'4". This property can be put to reasonable use under the conditions set forth in the Zoning Ordinance. There is 63.36' behind the existing garage which would allow an addition to the rear of the existing garage.

I would recommend denial of this request as no undue hardship has been shown to grant of the variance.

COMMISSION ACTION

At its meeting on September 9, the Planning Commission recommended denial of the Jostocks' request for a variance as there was no evidence of hardship.

RECOMMENDATION

Deny request by Sandra & Allen Jostock for a variance to side yard setback requirement.

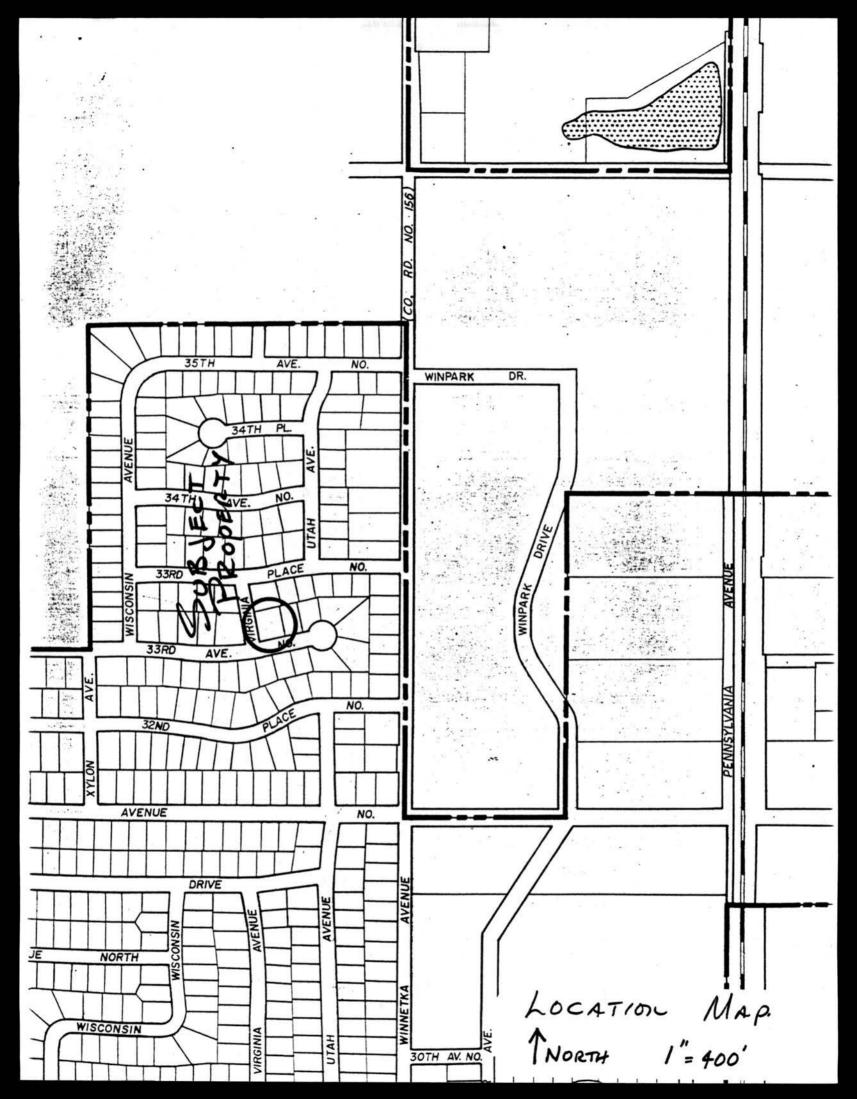
CITY OF CRYSTAL 4141 DOUGLAS DRIVE NORTH

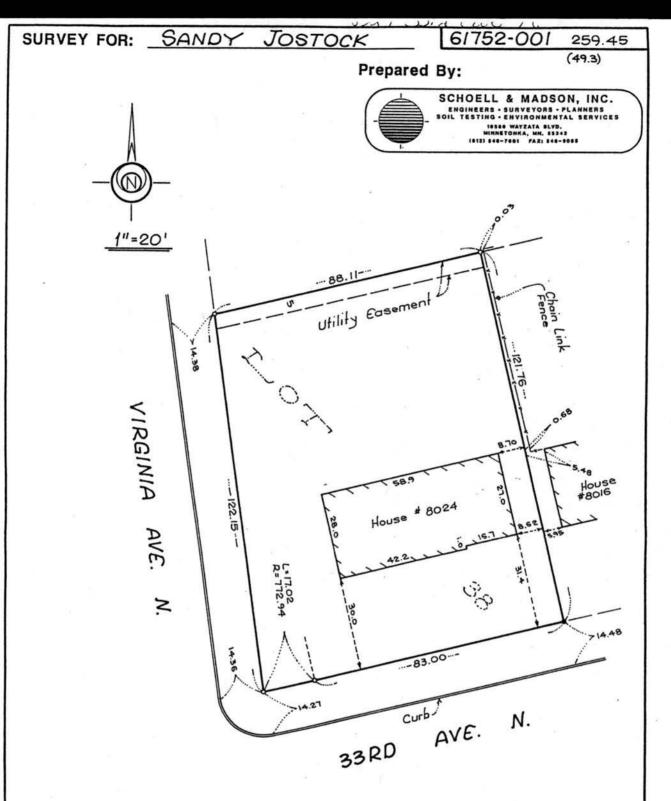
CRYSTAL, MN 55422 Phone: 537-8421 No. 91-23

Date: August 12, 1991

APPEAL FOR A VARIANCE TO THE ZONING ORDINANCE

Street Location of Property: 8024 33rd Avenue North, Crystal, MN 55427
Legal Description of Property: Lot 38. Block 2. Winnetka Park, 1st Addition
Property Identification Number: 19-118-21-14-0068
Applicant: Allen Myron Jostock
(Print Name)
8024 33rd Avenue North, Crystal, MN 55427 (612) 545-5446 (Address)
Owner: Allen Myron Jostock and Sandra Frieler Jostock (Phone No.) (Phone No.) (Lu3-5769 (W) 54noy
(Print Name)
(Address) (Phone No.)
REQUEST: Applicant requests a variance on the above-described property from Section 5/5./3 SUBD 3 (a) 1 of the Zoning Ordinance, as amended, which requires that owner needs
an additional one foot variance to expand present 16 1/2 foot garage to a
20 foot garage. Inside Dimonsion - REQUIRES 5' SIDE YARD SOTEACH
State exactly what is intended to be done on, or with the property which does not conform with the Zoning Ordinance. A plot plan drawn to scale showing the proposal must be submitted with the application.
Explain in detail wherein your case conforms to the following requirements:
 That the strict application of the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance would result in practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships (other than economic) inconsistent with its general purpose and intent.
Currently, we do not have the space to park two vehicles in our 16 1/2 foot
garage. We also have a boat and would prefer to keep our property looking
neat by avoiding parking on our lawn or street.
 That there are exceptional circumstances or conditions applicable to the property in- volved or to the intended use or development of the property that do not apply gener- ally to other property in the same zone or neighborhood.
The additional garage space is needed to shelter two vehiclesa 20 foot wide
garage would accomplish that purpose.
 That the granting of a variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the property or improvement in such zone or neighborhood in which the property is located.
The expansion of our present garage would only enhance the appearance of
the neighbrhood. The garage is need of repair and we would take of that
when we add the additional footage.
NOTE: The Planning Commission is required to make a written findings of fact from the showing applicant makes that all three of the above-enumerated conditions exist and in addition thereto must find that the granting of such variance will not be contrary to the
objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.
THIS PROPERTY IS: (Appricant's Strature) ler gestor
TORRENS / ABSTRACT
(Circle one) (Owner's Signature)
(Office Use Only)
FEB: \$75.00 DATE RECEIVED: 8-14-91 RECEIPT # 58727
(Approved) (Denied) - Planning Commission (Date)
(Approved) (Denied) - City Council (Date)





DESCRIPTION:

Lot 38, Block 2, WINNETKA PARK FIRST ADDITION.

GENERAL NOTES:

O - Denotes iron monument set.
 Denotes iron monument found.

I hereby certify that this survey was prepared under my supervision and that I am a Licensed Land Surveyor under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Date: June 28,1991 License No. 17006

This drawing has been checked and reviewed this 1st. day of July by W. Kaudy by Kuus , 1991 ,

R

DATE: September 11, 1991

MEMO TO: Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

FROM: Darlene George, City Clerk Markene.

SUBJECT: Lawful Gambling Premise Permit

Hartinger Foundation

On May 21, 1991 the City Council adopted Resolution 91-47 approving a premise permit for the above referenced lawful gambling organization.

The organization failed to submit the application and Resolution to the State Gambling Control Division until recently. It must be received by the Gambling Board not more than 60 days after the City adopts the resolution, and therefore, the board would not accept it.

In talking to Karen at the Department of Gambling I was informed the City would need to re-sign the application with the current date and the City Council would need to adopt a new resolution in order for the Hardinger Foundation to renew its lawful gambling license.

I recommend this item be put on the September 16 council agenda for consideration. I have contacted the applicant and asked that he be present at the meeting of September 16 in the event the council has questions. If you need further information or have any questions please contact me.

kg

LG214

FOR BOA	RD USE ONLY
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CHECK _	
INITIALS	
DATE	

Minnesota Lawful Gambling Premise Permit Application - Part 1

	nization information				
Legai Na	me of Organization	1	フィ		
	HARTINGER FO	undation	JOC-		
Business	Address of Organization - Street or	P. O Box (Do not u	use address of gambling mana	ager)	
City	2662 Central	AUE			
	nok	State MA!		ounty La	Business phone number
Name of	chief executive officer (cannot be ga	ambling manager)	55434 Title	Anoka	(613 754-986) Business phone number
J	John HARTINGER	anomig manager)	CEO		(612) 781-712c
Address	of chief executive officer - Street or I	P. O. Box	<u> </u>	188	1010 101 1100
_ 2	64 Andover RIV	& Andri	14°C MN C 5530	94 Anot	20
City	No lauro	State	Zip Code Co	unty	7
	and over	MN	55304	Ano F9	
Туре	of Application		,	/ \ .	
Class o	of Premise Permit		Fee		
☐ Clas	ss A — Bingo, Raffles, Paddlewh	neels, Tipboards,	Pull-tabs \$200		
X Clas	s B — Raffles, Paddlewheels, T	ipboards Pull-ta	bs \$125	The class of	premise permit
	ss C — Bingo only		\$100		ected by class of
			4.00	the organizat	tion license
	Occasions		\$75	ine organizati	
Bingo If c	Occasions class A or C, fill in days a	nd beginning occasions may	and ending hours of	bingo occasio	ons:
Bingo If c	Occasions	ccasions may	and ending hours of	f bingo occasio organization	ons:
Bingo If o No	Occasions class A or C, fill in days a more than seven bingo o	ccasions may	and ending hours of be conducted by an	f bingo occasio organization	ons: per week.
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Minnesota Lawful Gambling Premise Permit Application - Part 2

Gambling	g Premises Info	mation			
lame of establis	shment where gambling will	be conducted	i	Street Address (do not us	e a post office box number)
PAD	DOCK Kar			5540 Lakeland	1 AUE
s the premises I	ocated within city limits?	🔀 yes	no		
City and County	where gambling premises i	s located OR	Township and Coun	ty where gambling premises	is located if outside of city limits
eystal	Henn		Crystal	mν	55429
Name and Addre	ess of Legal Owner of Prem	ises	City	State	Zip Code
L.J.	D. Inc.				, j
oes the organia	zation own the building whe	re the gamblir	ng will be conducted?	YES NO	
nitted showing	zations may not pay then grent payments as zero signed by the chief exect	rom gamblin	ng funds if the orga	lding or have a holding ∞ nization's holding ∞ mpar	ompany. A letter must be sub- ny owns the premises. The
If NO	, attach the following:		9		*
A lea	* a copy of the lea * a copy of a sketch se and sketch are not	h of the flo	or plan with dime	nsions, showing what partions.	portion is being leased.
Rent:					
For g	ambling with bingo	\$		Total square footage	leased
For g	ambling without bingo	\$_ _	000.00	Total square footage	leased 130
Address of sto	rage space of gambling	equipment			
1266		AUE N	/)	MN, 554	12 9
	ormation				
(<i>each permitted</i> Bank Name	d gambling premises mus	t have a sepa	arate checking acco	unt) Bank Account Number	
Noru	yest Rant		conda		5542
Bank Address	VIV. CIPITS		Ocity	State	Zip Code
	Name, address, and ti	tle of persons	authorized to sign ch	ecks and make deposits an	d withdrawals.
Name	ماء	1	Address	El alla	Title
-ORI	01501		7338	FLORIDA S	- GAMbling Me
		(handen	MN: 553	316
		-			
	ORANGO DE CASA				
					93€3

Minnesota Lawful Gambling Premise Permit Application - Part 3

Acknowledgement

Gambling Site Authorization

I hearby consent that local law enforcement officers, the board or agents of the board, or the commissioner of revenue or public safety, or agents of the commissioners, may enter the premises to enforce the law.

Bank Records Information

The board is authorized to inspect the bank records of the gambling account whenever necessary to fulfill requirements of current gambling rules and law.

I declare that:

I have read this application and all information submitted to the board;

All information is true, accurate and complete;

All other required information has been fully disclosed;

I am the chief executive officer of the organization;

I assume full responsibility for the fair and lawful gambling and rules of the board and agree, if licensed,

to abide by those laws and rules, including amendments to them;

A membership list of the organization will be available within seven days after it is requested by the board;

Any changes in application information will be submitted to the board and local government within 10 days of the change; and

A termination plan will be submitted to the board within 15 days of the termination of all premise permits. Failure to provide required information or providing false information may result in the denial or revocation of the

license.

Local Government Acknowledgement

1. The city *must sign if the gambling premises is located within city limits.

2. The county **AND township** must sign if the gambling premises is located within a township.

3. The local government (city or county) must pass a resolution specifically approving or denying the application.

4. A copy of the resolution approving the application must be attached to the application.

5. Applications which are denied by the local governing body should not be submitted to the Gambling Control Division.

Township: By signature below, the township acknowledges that the organization is applying for a premises permit within township limits.

City* or County**		Township** Township Name Signature of person receiving application		
City or County Name Crustal				
Signature of person receiving application				
Title Deputy Clark	Date Received	Title	Date Received	
Person delivering application to local governi	ng body Date 5-3-9	Is township: Crganized Unorganized	Unincorporated	

Refer to the instructions for the required attachments

Mail to:

Department of Gaming Gambling Control Division Rosewood Plaza South, 3rd Floor

1711 W. County Road B Roseville, MN 55113

Received 9-10-91

Farlene Deorg City Clerk



4141 Douglas Drive North • Crystal, MN 55422-1696 • 537-8421

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

STATE OF MINNESOTA)

COUNTY OF HENNEPIN) ss

CITY OF CRYSTAL

I, Darlene George, duly appointed and qualified City Clerk of the City of Crystal, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the original Resolution No. 91-47 pertaining to lawful gambling - approving a premises permit for Hartinger Foundation at the Paddock Bar, 5540 Lakeland Ave. No, which was adopted by the Crystal City Council at its regular meeting held on __May 21, 1991

Witness my hand as such City Clerk and the corporate seal of said City of Crystal this 22nd day of 22nd day of 22nd day of 22nd day of 22nd

Darlene George

City Clerk

City of Crystal

SEAL

RESOLUTION NO. 91- 47

RESOLUTION RELATING TO LAWFUL GAMBLING: APPROVING CERTAIN PREMISES PERMITS

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CRYSTAL:

Section 1. Background: Findings.

- 1.01. Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 349, as amended by Laws 1990, Chapter 590, provides that organizations licensed by the Charitable Gambling Control Board (Board) must also obtain from the Board a premises permit for the conduct of lawful gambling at a specific location. The statute also provides that the premises permit will not be issued by the Board unless the organization submits a resolution of the City Council approving the premises permit. These provisions of the law are not effective until January 1, 1991.
- 1.02. The Board has informed organizations currently licenses or applying for a license that they must submit applications for premises permits promptly so that the permits will be issued and in place on January 1, 1991.
- 1.03. There have been submitted to the City applications for premises permits by organizations listed in Exhibit A.
- 1.04. The City finds and determines that it is in the best interests of the City and the orderly process of government that the City Council approve the applications listed in Exhibit A notwith-standing the fact that the provisions of state law governing the City approval process are not yet in effect.
- 1.05. It is further found and determined that the City has made no independent investigations of the applicants listed in Exhibit A (other than its original investigation of the license application of the permit applicant) and expresses no judgment as to the qualifica-tions or eligibility of the applicants for the requested permits.
 - Sec. 2. Approvals: Authorizations.
 - 2.01. The premises permits listed in Exhibit A are approved.
- The City Clerk is authorized and directed to supply a certified copy of this resolution to each applicant listed in Exhibit A.

	Adopted	this	21st	day	of _	May		19 <u>_91</u> .
œ						Bi	thy	Leches
tte	st:					Mayor	1	

arlene George

EXHIBIT A

RESOLUTION NO. 91-

PREMISES PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Organization

Hartinger Foundation 12662 Central Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55434 **Premises**

Paddock Bar 5540 Lakeland Ave. N. Crystal, MN 55429

RESOLUTION NO. 91-

RESOLUTION RELATING TO LAWFUL GAMBLING: APPROVING CERTAIN PREMISES PERMITS

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CRYSTAL:

Section 1. Background: Findings.

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- 1.02. The Board has informed organizations currently licenses or applying for a license that they must submit applications for premises permits promptly so that the permits will be issued and in place on January 1, 1991.
- 1.03. There have been submitted to the City applications for premises permits by organizations listed in Exhibit A.
- 1.04. The City finds and determines that it is in the best interests of the City and the orderly process of government that the City Council approve the applications listed in Exhibit A notwith-standing the fact that the provisions of state law governing the City approval process are not yet in effect.
- 1.05. It is further found and determined that the City has made no independent investigations of the applicants listed in Exhibit A (other than its original investigation of the license application of the permit applicant) and expresses no judgment as to the qualifications or eligibility of the applicants for the requested permits.
 - Sec. 2. Approvals: Authorizations.
 - 2.01. The premises permits listed in Exhibit A are approved.
- 2.02. The City Clerk is authorized and directed to supply a certified copy of this resolution to each applicant listed in Exhibit A.

	Adopted	this	-	day	of _		 19	 •
						Mayor	 	
Att	est:							
Cle	rk							

EXHIBIT A

RESOLUTION NO. 91-

PREMISES PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Organization

<u>Premises</u>

Hartinger Foundation 12662 Central Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55434

Paddock Bar 5540 Lakeland Ave. N. Crystal, MN 55429 Date:

August 9, 1991

To:

Jerry Dulgar

From:

Miles D Johnson

Proposal tabled at
the 8-20-9/ Council
the 8-20-9/ Council
mtg'
Include Motion to remove
from the table when put
from the table agenda for
form or future agenda for
on or future agenda. Subject: City of Crystal Firefighters Relief Association

proposed benefit increase.

I have reviewed the above and would like to make comments on several of the items as outlined in the Gabriel Roeder Actuarial Report. Under the present plan, City of Crystal costs for our 1992 tax would be \$81,547, less our Fire Insurance rebate or a levy of \$24,850, vs. \$152,555 less Fire Insurance Rebate or a levy of \$97,612 under the proposed plan, or a net increase of \$72,762.

Further, this increase could not be levied above authorized levy. The increase would have to be included in our normal levy.

Section 2 does give them vesting after 10 years, which is not a very big item.

New Section 3 of Article X would change the 1/2 of Firefighters Pension amount to <u>full</u> Firefighters Pension amount for the Surviving widow.

The last page of comparison does not address that Brooklyn Center Firefighters do not get paid for fire calls or drills, but only for station duty @ \$45.00 per shift, which is: weekdays from 8 p.m to 6 a.m., weekends are 8 hr. shifts.

The last question I have is that obviously, we are moving toward a retirement plan that would "Lump Sum" out its firemen, as there is NO mention of a pension increase for present firefighters on pension.

In closing, I have conferred with Larry Martin of the State of Minnesota Legislative Commission and he advised me that the present maximum allowable for Lump Sum Payment is \$3,000 per year of service.

City of Crystal

Memorandum

DATE: September 12, 1991

TO: Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

FROM: Nancy Gohman, Assistant Manager

SUBJECT: Crystal Fire Relief Information

Attached is information you requested regarding Firefighter Relief Associations. Included are the following:

- 1) 1991 City of Crystal Firefighters Proposal (Request & Cost Estimates)
- 2) Memo from fire Department Retirees dated 8/29/91
- 3) Actuarial figures based on request figures from Gabbiel, Roeder, Smith & Co.
- 4) Summary Previous pension payments showing percentage increases
- 5) Text Section 8, as submitted by Relief Association
- 6) Survey of various Volunteer Fire Relief Association benefits as of 9/91
- 7) Fire Department Survey 89-90 from Roseville

1991 CITY OF CRYSTAL FIREFIGHTERS PROPOSAL

	PRESENT		•	SAL #1	PROPOSA	IL #2	PROPOSA	AL #3
			=====================================		: ====================================		=====================================	
	RETIREES	ACTIVE	RETIREES	ACTIVE	RETIREES	ACTIVE	RETIREES	ACTIVE
			 		1			
Monthly Pension Per	 17.00	17.00	l 22.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	 27.00	27.00
Year of Service (Max. 30 yrs.)	i i		• II - II	+29.41%)	17	47.1%)		+58.8%)
Lump Sum Per Year of Service (Optional)	 	2,500.00	; ; ; '(+	4,000.00 +60.0%)	(+	4,500.00 80.0%)	 (4	5,000.00 +100%)
	į ,							
Widow's Pension Per Year of Service	8.50	8.50	11.00	11.00	12.50	12.50	 13.50 	13,50
	!)E E		 		i I	
City Cost	1 81,	547.00	33,542.00	126,877.00	53,667.00	152,555.00	67,084.00	170,307.00
x 1.0247 =	\$1 10.000 m	561.00	34,370.00	130,011.00	54,993.00	156,323.00	68,741.00	174,514.00
	ľ	ti	16	64,381.00	21	1,316.00	 24	3,255.00
Less Ins. Rebate	\$,903.00	170	51,903.00	2	1,903.00	-5	1,903.00
Certified Levy		558.00		2,478.00	§ 0000	9,413.00		21,352.00

TO:

Mayor Betty Herbes, City Council Members, City Manager Jerry Dulgar

FROM:

Crystal Fire Department Retirees

On August 28, 1991, monthly paid retired firefighters met to discuss the Crystal Fire Department Relief Association proposal for an increase in benefits and By-law amendments.

It was the unanimous decision that we oppose this proposal and the corresponding amendments to the By-laws.

Our objections relate to the fact that the retirees have not been informed or consulted regarding deletions and/or changes in the proposed amendments.

Some of our concerns relate to:

SECTION 4.(3) This paragraph is very unclear but appears to take the pension away from the retirees wife at the time of death of the retired firefighter.

SECTION 9. This paragraph removes all future increases to monthly pension retirees.

CONSIDERATION must be given to the fact that the special fund should not be under control of the active firemen exclusively as the pension fund belongs to all firemen, both active and retired. We feel that when the active firefighters receive an increase in benefits the retired firefighters should also receive consideration.

President of Crystal Firefighters Retirees

art Quady

	Pension	Total Cost	Fire Ins.	NET
1941	2,500	81, 577	54000	24,547
1992	3,000	96,657 -	5%,000	37. 657
1953	3,500	111,767	54,000	59 53, 167
1994	4,000	126, 437	54,000	74
1995	4,500	152,555	54,000	100 sy 555
1996	5,000	170,307	57,000	118/ 307

7500

Crystal Firefighters' Relief Association Proposed Benefit Increases (July 23, 1991)

			4.000	22	4.500 25	5.000 27
			Proposal 1		Proposal 2	Proposal 3
		Current Plan	Actives Only	Actives and Retirees	Actives Actives and Only Retirees	Actives Actives and Only Retirees
1)	Total Normal Cost	\$ 55,290	\$ 75,699	\$ 75,699	\$ 87,944 \$ 87,944	\$ 96,108 \$ 96,108
2)	Accrued Liabilities Retirants & Beneficiaries Active Members Total	\$1,472,594 930,475 \$2,403,069		1,240,259	\$1,472,594 \$2,139,709 1,407,238 1,407,238 \$2,879,832 \$3,546,947	\$1,472,594 \$2,306,488 1,526,428
3)	Total Assets	\$2,076,679	\$2,076,679	\$2,076,679	\$2,076,679 \$2,076,679	\$2,076,679 \$2,076,679
4)	Unfunded Accrued Lia- bilities (UAL)	\$ 326,390	\$ 636,174	\$1,053,121	\$ 803,153 \$1,470,268	\$ 922,343 \$1,756,237
5)	Amortization of UAL over 20 years	\$ 26,257	\$ 51,178	\$. 84,720	\$ 64,611 \$ 118,278	\$ 74,199 \$ 141,283
6)	Total Computed Con- tributions (Line 1 + Line 5)	\$ 81,547	\$ 126,877	\$ 160,419	\$ 152,555 \$ 206,222	\$ 170,307 \$ 237,391
7)	Increase from Current Plan	\$	\$ 45,330	\$ 78,872	\$ (71,008) \$ 124,675	\$ 88,760 \$ 155,844
	500 W		0,000 5,000	Ing 5t	1,40 Il 42,41	current 30,000

A. 10 - 17, 12.1

GABRIEL, ROEDER, SMITH & COMPANY

101 N. Main Street • Suite 440 • Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 • 313-665-4820

FAX • 313-665-5480

Detroit • 313-961-3346

July 23, 1991

Mr. Jon M. Dolence 6118 39th Avenue N. Crystal, Minnesota 55422

Re: Crystal Firefighters' Relief Association

Dear Mr. Dolence:

In accordance with your recent request, we have prepared actuarial valuations showing the financial impact of the following proposals:

Current Plan:

Monthly benefit of \$17 per year of service, with a maximum of \$6,120 per year, or a lump sum of \$2,500 per year of service with a maximum of \$50,000.

Proposal 1:

Monthly benefit of \$22 per year of service, or lump sum of \$4,000 per year of service, with a maximum of 30 years service credit. Results are shown for actives only and actives and retirees combined.

Proposal 2:

Monthly benefit of \$25 per year of service, or lump sum of \$4,500 per year of service, with a maximum of 30 years service credit. Results are shown for actives only and for actives and retirees combined.

Proposal 3:

Monthly benefit of \$27 per year of service, or lump sum of \$5,000 per year of service with a maximum of 30 years service credit. Results are shown for actives only and for actives and retirees combined.

Previous pension payments were:

<u>Year</u>	per month mor	thly pension	lump sum
	(a) do Inc	(b) <u>% Inc</u>	(c) %Inc
1980	\$9.00	\$180.00	\$650.00
1982	\$10.00	\$200.00	\$750.00
1984	\$11.00	\$220.00	\$850.00
1986	\$13.00	\$260.00 18%	\$1,300.00
1988	\$15.00 >15%	\$300.00	\$1,500.00
1990	\$17.00 13%	\$340.00	\$2,500.00

- (a) figure is per month per year of service
- (b) figure is with 20 years of service
- (c) figure is per year of service

Section 8. In the event of the death of a retired member who was receiving a monthly pension, the surviving spouse, if any, shall be paid monthly until death or remarriage, 1/2 of the monthly pension which such deceased member had earned at the time death.

<pre>() = number of members * = bylaws on file population</pre>	Joint program ANOKA *(40) 34,041	APPLE VALLEY *(55) 34,275	BLAINE/SP. LK. PK. *(75) 35,035	BROOKLYN CENTER *(40) 31,230	BROOKLYN PARK *(66) 56,281	COLUMBIA HEIGHTS *(30) 18,878	COTTAGE GROVE *(?) 22,887	CRYSTAL *(50) 25,543	FALCON HEIGHTS *(35) 5,328
CONTRIBUTORY PLAN	l no	l no	l no	l no	(defined contrib.)	l no	no (dues = \$5/yr.)	no	(contribution plan)
BASIS OF PENSION PLAN	 years of service 	 years of service	 years of service	 years of service 	 	 years of service 	 years of service 	 years of service	 attendance and years of service
BENEFIT ADJUSTMENT FOR RETIREES	no	yes same rate as others	yes same for all members	 yes, adjusted at s lower %		 yes-up to 2 times original benefit	l no	 yes same rate as others	l l no
FREQUENCY OF PENSION PROG. REVIEW	annually	4+/- years	2 years	4+/- years 	to non-union	 next - 08/28/91 every 4 years thereafter	4+/- years	2+/- years 	annual
RESPONSE CALLS CONTROLLED/MANAGED	no	 by time/station 	yes	 yes (must maintain % of calls)		yes, by Co.	l yes	yes	 fire - no rescue - yes
COUNCIL APPOINTEES ON BOARD OF TRUSTEES	 joint program anoka/champlin mgrs on board	yes - 1	 2, 1 from ea. city 	yes - 2 		 council is the board of trustees 	l no	 yes - 2 	 yes
MONTHLY BENEFIT:	no	 \$16 @ 50 years	a \$50; \$18/yr./mo.	 \$22.50 @ 50 yrs.	based on plan you choose if	 a50, \$16/yr./mo.	l no	 a 50 yrs., \$17/yr/mo	l no
MINIMUM	-	\$320/mo.	min 20 yrs serv max 30 yrs serv	>10 yrs., 60%		\$320/month	i -	\$340/mo.	
MAXIMUM	<u> </u>	20 years of serv.		20 years minimum 30 years max	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	\$480/month	-	\$510/mo.	
LENGTH OF SERVICE	i -			-	İ	20/30 	-	20min./30max.	-
		1	1	1			1	1	

LUMP SUM BENEFIT:	 a 50; \$4,170/yr.	1		 yes - \$3000/yr.	 based on plan	1050 #2 700/1455	Jet 700 (m. 0.50	10 50. 42 5004	lara
LUMP SUM BENEFIT:	w/20 yrs serv	l no	no l	yes - \$3000/yr.	you choose if	a50, \$2,300/year	\$1,300/yr. @ 50 yrs.	a 50; \$2,500/yr.	a50; individual
MINIMUM		"	-	\$30,000	it is \$ monthly or lump sum	\$46,000 	\$26,000	\$50,000	pension accts.
MAXIMUM	no limit	-	-	\$90,000	payable at age 50	 \$69,000	\$39,000	\$75,000	dependent upon contrib. earning
LENGTH OF SERVICE	20/no limit age 65 max.	-	-	10 min./30 max.		20/30	20 min./30 max.	20 min./30 max.	20 min./47max.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				i					İ
VESTING	10 yrs. = 60%	10 yrs. = 60%	20 years	10 yrs. = 60%	10 yrs. = 60%	10 yrs.= 40%	10 yrs. = 60%	10 yrs. = 60%	10 yrs. = 60%
	+ 4%/yr. to 100%	+ 4%/yr. to 100%		+ 4%/yr. to 100%	+ 4%/yr. to 100%		+ 4%/yr. to 100% pay at 50	+ 4%/yr. to 100%	+ 4%/yr. to 100%
SURVIVORS BENEFIT: ACTIVE		spouse = \$80/mo. child = \$10ea./mo. max. = \$120/mo.	 spouse & kids to 18 75% of pension pay after 20th year	see note	Benef. get \$ per plan	beneficiary -limited to 15 yrs. of benf.		 1/2 of mo. pension + 1/2 to children up to 18	 <10 yrs. = 50%; >10 yrs. = 100% of credited pension
RETIRED	i no	(family) 	no l	optional	no	same	l no	same	no
DISABILITY - \$ BENEFIT	 LTD & STD =		 25\$/day if injured		 LTD				
DISABILITY - S BENEFIT	\$8/day non fire	l no	on active call	l no	1	line of dty-\$16yr/mo off duty-vest. sched		STD - \$10/day to \$1,000 max.	STD \$15/day for 12 weeks
ELIGIBILITY	x2 if in hosp. \$10/day if fire rel x2 if in hosp					firefighter duty		LTD - \$17/yr/mo or \$2,500/yr each yr of serv.	?
DEATH BENEFIT	see lump sum	no - see survivors benefit	\$3,000 = active	\$2,500/member	no			 active - \$1500/yr of ser. min. \$7500	lump sum but same as Survivor Benefit
								\$2000/lump sum	
TERMINATION BENEFIT	vesting schedule at 50 	none l	3	<10 yrs = no >10 yrs = yes 	physical problems vesting schedule	vesting schedule	The second of the second of	vesting schedule	vesting schedule
									1

..

() = number of members

* = bylaws on file

population	*(40) 28,267	GOLDEN VALLEY *(60) 20,908	HAM LAKE *(50) 8,916	HOPKINS *(40) 16,473	INVER GROVE HEIGHTS *(64) 22,454	*(68) 38,331	*(?) 30,845	MENDONA HEIGHTS *(34) 9,385
CONTRIBUTORY PLAN	defined contribution	n no	no	l no	l no	no	l no	defined contribution
BASIS OF PENSION PLAN	1	 years of service 	 years of service 	 years of service 	 years of service 	 years of service 	 years of service 	years of service and earnings in individual account
BENEFIT ADJUSTMENT FOR RETIREES	l no	no	no	l no	l no	no -	l no	i, no
FREQUENCY OF PENSION PROG. REVIEW	n/a	annual	4 years	annual	4 years	3-4 years	annual	n/a
RESPONSE CALLS CONTROLLED/MANAGED	yes	yes	yes	yes, squads	yes	yes, by station	yes	no I
COUNCIL APPOINTEES ON BOARD OF TRUSTEES	yes	yes	yes	no	 yes 	 yes - 1 	yes - 1	
MONTHLY BENEFIT:	l no	l no	l no	l no	l no	l no	l no	no
MINIMUM		-			-			-
MAXIMUM	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
LENGTH OF SERVICE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

							1	
LUMP SUM BENEFIT:	individ. acct. a 50 paid to recognized	\$3,000/yr a50	\$1,400/yr a 50	\$3,000/yr a 50	\$2,100/yr a 50	\$2,400/yr a 50	\$1,700/yr a 50	individ. acct. a 50
MINIMUM	financial invest.	\$60,000	\$28,000 	\$60,000		\$48,000	\$34,000 	60% of acct.
MAXIMUM		\$90,000	no limit	no max		no max	\$51,000	100% of acct.
LENGTH OF SERVICE	10 years	20 min./30 max.	20/no limit	20	20+	20/no max	20/30	10 years +
VESTING	10 years	10 yrs = 60%	10 yrs = 60%	5 yrs = 45%	10 yrs = 60%	5 yrs = 40%	10 yrs = 60%	10 yrs = 60%
		+ 4%/yr to 100%	+ 4%/yr to 100%	payable @ 50	+ 4%/yr to 100%	+ 4%/yr to 100%	+ 4%/yr to 100%	+ 4%/yr to 100%
	j			i	1		İ	1.
SURVIVORS BENEFIT: ACTIVE	100% of acct. bal.	min. \$15,000, \$3,000	\$1,400/yr. of servi	c yes-based on yrs of	n/a	from day 1	larger of \$3,000/yr	100% of balance
	after 10 yrs service	/yr. of service	to beneficiary	service at \$3,000/yr	1	\$2,400/yr. of ser.	or lump sum	in acct.
RETIRED	l no	no	l no	l no		no l	l no	l no
DISABILITY - \$ BENEFIT	no	\$3,000/yr of service	none	\$3,000/yr of service	n/a	\$2,400/yr. of ser.	 larger of \$3,000/yr	100% of balance
	vesting after 10 yrs			1			or lump sum	in acct.
ELIGIBILITY		STD 100 or 300/wk for 24 weeks 		day 1 				perm. as FF
DEATH BENEFIT	\$1,000	* *	 \$1,400/yr - active	 \$3,000/yr of service	n/a	 \$2,400/yr. of ser.		 active-100% of acct.
		\$0 retirees	\$0 retirees			 retiree - no	or tump sum	retiree = 0
TERMINATION BENEFIT	 vesting schedule	 vesting	 vesting schedule	<pre> <5 yrs - none</pre>	 vesting schedule	vesting	vesting	 vesting
				>5 yrs, vesting				

() = number of members

no vice years of service same	no years of service retirees get: 100% = <1 year	no	no years of service	no		no	no
	 retirees get: 100% = <1 year	 yes				 years of service 	The state of the s
same	100% = <1 year	The state of the s					
	50% = >10 years 3 adjs. are granted	same rate as others	no I	no longer,	same	n/a	
l 2 years	4+ years	2+/- years	2 years	3+/- years	4 - 6 years	n/a	4 years
ation no	l no	l no	yes, by Co.	no	yes, by station	l yes	l no l
yes	yes	 no 	l no	yes	yes	l no	
	 \$16/yr./mo. @ 50	 a50, \$15/yr./mo.	 \$24/yr./mo. @50	 a50, \$12.50/yr./mo.	 \$15/yr./mo. a50	l no	 \$300/mo. min & \$4.50 each incentive
\$395/month	\$320/month	\$300/month	 \$480	\$250/month	\$300/month	-	point
+ n/a	\$480/month	\$450/month	 \$720	\$4/yr.; \$290/mo.	 \$450/month	-	 \$525/month
20	20/30	20/30	20/30	20/30	[]20/30	-	
		tation no no no	tation no no no no no	tation no no no yes, by Co.	tation no no no yes, by Co. no yes yes no no yes yes no no yes yes s19.75/yr./mo. a50 \$16/yr./mo. a50 a50, \$15/yr./mo. \$24/yr./mo. a50 a50, \$12.50/yr./mo. \$30)	tation no no no yes, by Co. no yes, by station yes yes no no yes yes yes yes	tation no no no yes, by Co. no yes, by station yes yes no no yes, by station yes yes no

LUMP SUM BENEFIT:	 100X \$26 mo. pension	l no	 \$1,300/yr of service	 a50, \$2,650/yr.	 a50, \$3,000/yr.	-	 \$1,500/yr. a50	 a50, \$1,000/yr.	l no
			 a50	HILLER TOTAL	1		1		1
MINIMUM	\$26,000 a 10 yrs.		 \$26,000	 \$53,000	\$60,000 	[\$30,000	 \$30,000		
MAXIMUM	\$78,000 a 30 yrs.		\$39,000	\$79,000 max.	\$90,000	\$37,500	\$45,000		-
LENGTH OF SERVICE	20/30	-	 20/30	20/30	20/30	20/30	20/30	 20 with no max	
VESTING	10 yrs. = 50% +	 20 years	 a50 10 yrs.= 60% +	 5 years ?	10 yrs. = 60% +	10 yrs. = 25% +	110% = 60% +	 10yrs = 60% +	 10yrs = 60% +
	5%/yr. to 100%		4%/yr. to 100%		4%/yr. to 100%	7.5% to 100%	4%/yr. to 100%	4%/yr. to 100%	4%/yr. to 100%
SURVIVORS BENEFIT: ACTIVE	 1/2 of mo. benefit	 75% = spouse	leg /vm of oor repoure	 	IFOY of second possion	İ	I 100% of monthly		500
SURVIVORS BENEFIT: ACTIVE	172 of the benefit	25% = child < 18	to max. of \$240/mo.	but not < \$11,750	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	based on vesting		2 *0	spouse 50% of vested monthly
RETIRED			+ \$8/yr./mo. to max \$240 child < 18		vested kids 50%				family benefit not to exceed 100%
	1/2 of mo. benefit for spouse	same	retiree: spouse gets 1/2 of pension benf.			spouse gets 1/2 of mo. ser. pension	100% of monthly		child=20%
DISABILITY - \$ BENEFIT	LTD = 30 X \$26/mo	 \$395/mo line of duty	 STD = \$10/da, max.	 \$15 yr./mo.	 temp. \$170/mo.	 temp. \$50/wk.	\$16/da.=line of duty	 \$1,000/yr. of ser.	 \$30/day up to
	STD \$5/da to max \$25		\$1,680; LTD - no		perm. 30% =25 yrs of age; 95% a 49	up to 12 wks.			12 weeks
ELIGIBILITY	can't work as FF	firefighter	firefighter	firefighter duty	firefighter duty	firefighter duty	firefighter	firefighter duty	firefighter duty
DEATH BENEFIT	 \$5,000 + \$10/mo. of	 active = \$1,500	 active = \$1,000	 similar to	 \$2,500 lump sum	 lumpsum	 \$750/yr. = active	 1 yr. = \$1,000	 \$2,000-line of duty
	service retirees = \$2,500	retired = \$0		disability provision	\$1,000 max. retired spouse	* *		retirees - no	\$1,000 out of duty and retiree
	1				1				and rectified
TERMINATION BENEFIT	vesting schedule	vesting schedule	vesting schedule	?	vesting schedule	vesting schedule	vesting schedule	vesting schedule	vesting schedule
TERMINATION BENEFIT	vesting schedule	vesting schedule	vesting schedule	7	 vesting schedule 	 vesting schedule 	vesting schedule	vesting schedule	 vesting s

() = number of members * = bylaws on file

WAYZATA *(30)

3,900

	3,700						
CONTRIBUTORY PLAN	l no l						
			! !		!		
BASIS OF PENSION PLAN	years of service						
BENEFIT ADJUSTMENT FOR RETIREES		*	i i				
FREQUENCY OF PENSION PROG. REVIEW	no i						
RESPONSE CALLS CONTROLLED/MANAGED	yes						¥k
COUNCIL APPOINTEES ON BOARD OF	yes 2						
TRUSTEES							
MONTHLY BENEFIT:	no						
MINIMUM	- 1						
MAXIMUM	i - i						
LENGTH OF SERVICE	- 1						

LUMP SUM BENEFIT:	
MINIMUM	 \$20,000
MAXIMUM	\$30,000
LENGTH OF SERVICE	20/30
VESTING	
	5%/yr. to 100%
SURVIVORS BENEFIT: ACTIVE	a50 = lump sum for yrs. of service
	-1 - 1
RETIRED	no
DISABILITY - \$ BENEFIT	\$1,000/yr. of ser.
ELIGIBILITY	return to work prev. firefighter duty
DEATH BENEFIT	no
	i i
TERMINATION BENEFIT	 vesting schedule
	- 1

RENTER'S CHOICE REFERRAL SERVICE INC APARTMENT REFERRAL INC

4010 W 65th St Suite 101 Edina, MN 55435 (612)922-1127 FAX (612) 922-1914

FAX TRANSMITTAL

1
DATE: SEPTEMBER 11, 1991
TO: NANCY - ASSISTANT LITY MANAGER
FROM: JOE COMPERSMITH - ROSEWILLE FILE DEPT.
INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE WE ARE TRANSMITTING PAGES.
COMMENTS: Dear Nancy - ATTACHED YOU WILL FIND A COMPLETE
1989- 90.
SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY SPECIFIC QUESTIONS
OR CONCERNS REGIARDING THE DATA PLEASE FEEL FREE
TO CONTACT ME DIRECTLY.
I HOPE THE DATA PROVES TO BE OF VALUE TO
You. I would Also BE APPRECIATIVE IN HEARING Your
GENERAL THOUGHTS ON THE SURVEY.
SINCERELY,
Joe Spund

1990 SURVEY
FIRE DEPARTMENTS
and
RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS

Survey Conducted By: Roseville Fire Dept. Relief Assoc. August 1991

FIRE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION - Emergency Responses

Ranked by Total Runs

`		1989			1998				
		EMERGENCY RE		TOTAL . ENERGENCY RESPONSES					
DEPARTMENT	FIRE -	MEDICAL/RESC	UE - TOTAL	EIRE - MEDICAL/RESCUE - TOTAL					
LEXINGTON	48	8	46	33	8	33			
NEWPORT	100	78	178	78	90	168			
LITTLE CANADA	134	3	137	164	3	167			
BAYFORT	8	8	275	69	89	167			
HAM LAKE	85	127	212	52	123	181			
SHAKOPEE	8	8	184	8	0	220			
LAKE ELNO	83	121	284	8	ā	551			
LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY	68	185	245	86	145	231			
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	166	55	221	188	67	247			
STILLWATER	0	9	335	8	8 .	369			
ROSENOUNT	98	189	279	131	199	339			
FALCON HEIGHTS	118	255	365	188	235	335			
MAPLE GROVE .	9	8	371	100	8	347			
LAKE JOHANNA	343	9	352	375	18	347			
CHANHASSEN	126	244	378	145	267	412			
CRYSTAL	248	168	400	278	188	458			
HOUND	. 185	195	389	228	274	502			
ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	475	9	484	489	15	584			
NEW HOPE	417	126	543	467	96				
GOLDEN VALLEY	8	8	595	8	8	563			
BROOKLYN CENTER	9	ě	601	å	8	565			
APPLE VALLEY	266	354	628	245	344	583			
HORTH ST PAUL	136	435	571	122	467	589			
PRIOR LAKE	176	396	572	286		589			
MINNETONKA	9	8	829		401	607			
WOODBURY	ě	8	816	900	8.	665			
ROSEVILLE	697	18	715	823	553	776			
HOPKINS	400	391	791	765	17	782			
PLYMOUTH	498	384	874	428	346	786			
BROOKLYH PARK	898	33	1000000	461	396	857			
ELK RIVER	250		923	844	37	881			
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	8	556 g	896	250	655	905			
EAST COUNTY LINE	. 266		922	8	8	937			
EDEN PRAIRIE	8	619	885	279	677	956			
GLADSTONE	180	1000	988		8	986			
HASTINGS	497	1626	1290	188	1962	1258			
WHITE BEAR LAKE	342	793	1298	453	829	1595			
COON RAPIDS	1887	1683	2925	388	1415	1795			
COOL MILETPO	1001	1166	2173	988	1302	2882			

Survey Year: 1998 FIRE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION - Emergency Responses Each * = 25 Total Calls DEPARTMENTS RANKED BY TOTAL CALLS 25 125 225 325 425 525 625 725 825 925 1925 1159 1275 1425 1559 1659 1775 1969 2925 2159 2275 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 LEXINGTON ***** HEUPORT ***** LITTLE CANADA ***** BAYPORT ***** HAM LAKE ****** SHAKOPEE LAKE ELMO ******* LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY ******* MENDOTA HEIGHTS **** STILLWATER ********* ROSEMOUNT ********* FALCON HEIGHTS ********** MAPLE GROVE ********* LAKE JOHANNA CHANHASSEN ************ CRYSTAL ****** MOUND ANOKA-CHAMPLIN NEW HOPE ***** GOLDEN VALLEY BROOKLYN CENTER *********** APPLE VALLEY NORTH ST PAUL ********* PRIOR LAKE MINNETONKA MOODBURY ********** ROSEVILLE HOPKINS PLYMOUTH BROCKLYH PARK ELK RIVER INVER GROVE HEIGHTS EAST COUNTY LINE EDEN PRAIRIE GLADSTONE HASTINGS WHITE BEAR LAKE COOH RAPIDS 25 125 225 325 425 525 625 725 825 925 1025 1150 1275 1425 1550 1650 1775 1900 2025 2150 2275 Total Departments Reported: 38 627 Average Number of Calls:

FIRE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION - Stations, Firefighters, Apparatus

Ranked on Total Firefighters

	•	STA	TIONS I	FIREFI	GHTER	rs				RESCUE		PICKUP	RESCUE	UNITS
	DEFARTMENT		BLDG		/VOL	MARSHALL/INS	PECTORS	PUMPERS	AERIALS		AMBULANCE		BOATS	ORDERED
	BAYPORT	1		8	24	8	8	2	1	1	A	9	A	UKDEKED
	LEXINGTON	1		0	25	0	8	2	8	8	ě	Ä	a	
	NEWPORT	2		8	27	1	ā	2	Ř	ĭ	a	ò	ĭ	
	LAKE ELMO	2		8	28	8	Ř	7	1	÷	a		4	
	HEN HOPE .	1	Yes	ě	29	a	Ÿ	5	à	Ţ	å	•	<u> </u>	
	FALCON HEIGHTS	1	100 TH TO	8	29	ī	Ř	۾	a	î	٥	å	•	
	ELK RIVER	1		ī	30	ē	9	2	ī	ī	7	,	2	*/
	LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY	1		8	31	8	8	ž	8	ī	i	2	A	
	HAM LAKE	1		8	32	8	9	2	0	1	e	ī	ē	1
	ROSEMOUNT	1		8	34	1	0	3	1	5	0	3	ě	ī
	STILLWATER	1		7	28	8	1	3	1	1	8	2	8	-
	SHAKOPEE	1		8	35	8	8	4	1	2	0	3	2	
	PRIOR LAKE	1		8	36	8	8	2	1	8	2	i	8	
	LITTLE CANADA	1	Yes	8	36	1	1	3	8	1	0	i	8	**
	MENDOTA HEIGHTS	1		8	36	1	8	3	1	1	9	2	1	1 .
	HOUHD	1		8	37	0	8	3	1	2	8	8	ī	
	CHANHASSEN	2		8	38	1	8	3	1	2	8	2	é	
	NORTH ST PAUL	1		1	39	8	8	3	1	0	2	8	8	
	BROOKLYN CENTER	5		1	40	1	8	3	1	2	9	1	2	1
_	CRYSTAL	2		9	41	1	- 1	4	1	2	. 8	i	ī	
	HOPKINS	1		8	41	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	1
	ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	2		3	40	1	9	4	1	1	8	2	1	
-023-5	HASTINGS	1		9	37	Y	Y	4	1	1	3	1	1	
	COON RAPIDS	2		27	95	Y	Y	3	1	2	8	1	0	
	GOLDEN VALLEY	3		8	50	1	Y	4	1	1	9	1	8	
	GLADSTONE	2			53	Y	Y	4	1	2	2	1	1	2
	WHITE BEAR LAKE	5		2	52	8	1	5	1	2	2	i	2	
	EAST COUNTY LINE	2		8	58	Y	0	4	1	1	4	2	1	1
	INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	2		9	60	1	0	2	1	2	8	1	1	UE6
	PLYMOUTH	3		8	61	9	٠ ع	5	1	8	6	8	8	
	PROOKLYN PARK	8		8	62	8	2	4	1	2	8	3	2	
	APPLE VALLEY	3		8	63	Y	Y	5	1	1	8	1	1	1
	WOODBURY	3		8	65	. 1	9	5	1	8	3	3	8	7
	LAKE JOHANNA	4		8	67	. 8	8	8	1	9	8	3	8	
	MAPLE GROVE	3		1	74	1	1	5	1	2	8	2	1	
	EDEN PRAIRIE	3		8	76	1 .	1	6	s	5	. 8	4	2	1
	ROSEVILLE	3	Table of the second of the s	8	78	1	0	6	2	1	8	1	1	2
	MINNETONKA	4	Yes	1	100	1	i	6	1	4	8	5	1	(577)

FIRE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION - Watches, Emergency Response Quotas

Ranked on Rate Per Hour

		PAID	NIGHT	SUNDAY	HOLIDAY	EMERGENCY RESPONSE QUOTA	PAY RATE
	DEPARTMENT	CAREER	WATCHES/RATE	WATCHES/RATE	WATCHES/RATE	TOTAL CALLS/NON WORKING HAS	PER CALL / HOUR
	HASTINGS	YES	YES	YES	YES	אטני x	15.00
	NEW HOPE		NO 23.91	NO 23.91	NO 23.91	35≭	9.79
	STILLWATER	YES	YES	YES	YES	33x	9.68
	BROOKLYN PARK	•	НО	NO	Ю	40×	8.93
	FALCON HEIGHTS		YES 18.56	HO 23.50	NO 23.50	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	8.75
	ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	YES	YES	YES	YES	46×	8.54
	WHITE BEAR LAKE	YES	YES	YES	YES	402	8.25
	GOLDEN VALLEY		NO	YES 48.89	YES 48.88	30x	8.66
	COON RAPIDS	YES	YES	YES	YES	e5x	8.00
	MENDOTA HEIGHTS		HO	NO	NO	6x	8.00
	PLYMOUTH		NO	но	NO	38x	8.00
	ELK RIVER	YES	NO	HO	NO	36x	8.60
	MAPLE GROVE	YES	HÓ	МО	NO	45×	7.77
	APPLE VALLEY		НО	МО	NO	361	7.69
	CRYSTAL		NO 25.88		NO	25x	7.55
	SHAKOPEE	ATTOCK TO A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF	NO	NO	HO	507	7.51
	CHANHASSEN		NO	NO	NO	25x	7.60
	WOODBURY		NO	HO	NO		7.68
	MINNETONKA	YES	HO	HO	NO	25x	7.68
	ROSEHOUNT		NO	NO	- NO	36x	6.50
	NORTH ST PAUL	YES	NO	NO	NO		6.88
	LEXINGTON		НО	NO	но		6.00
_	MOUND		HO	NO	NO	33×	6.88
•	ROSEVILLE		YES 15.58	YES 26.58	YES 5.55	30x	5.55
	INVER GROVE HEIGHTS		HO	HO	NO	15x	4.05
	PRIOR LAKE		NO	HO	НО	36×	4.00
	HAN LAKE		NO	HO	HO	36×	6.00
	LITTLE CANADA		Ю	HO	но	363	4.36
	LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY		HO	HO	NO		7.10
	LAKE ELMO		HO	ИО	NO	34#	7.25
	HEWPORT		NO	HO	NO -	25x	7.00
	LAKE JOHANNA		NO	HO	HO	25*	8.20
	HOPKINS		NO 19.88	NO	HO	25x	8.00
	EAST COUNTY LINE		NO	NO	НО	25x	6.50
	BROOKLYN CENTER	YES	YES 45.88	YES 45.68	YES 11.28	25%	3100
	GLADSTONE		NO	HO	HO	×95	7.78
	EDEN PRAIRIE		NO	NO	НО	25%	6.60
	BAYPORT		МО	но	NO		7.00
							\$255 \$200

TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS THAT PAY PER HOUR: 26
AVERAGE HOURLY RATE: 7.61

TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS THAT PAY PER CALL: 11
AVERAGE AMOUNT PER CALL: 6.83

FIRE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION - Training / Drills

Ranked by Department

\frown			PAY RATE		
DEPARTMENT	DRIL	L QUOTA	DRILL / HOUR	DRILLS HELD	LENGTH OF DETLLS
ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	1		8.54	1/MUNTH	2 HKS
APPLE VALLEY	38×	PER YEAR	7.68	MEEKLY	. 2 HKS
BAYPORT	88%	PER YEAR	7.88	BI-MONTHLY	2 HKS
BROOKLYN CENTER	' 6	PER QUARTER	•	HONDAYS	2-2.5 HKS
BROOKLYN PARK	6	PER QUARTER	8.93	1-3MONDAYS	2 HKS
CHANHASSEN	75×	PER YEAR	7.88	2 PER NO	2.5 HKS
COON RAPIDS	75%	PER YEAR	8.50	2 PER NO	3 HOUKS
CRYSTAL	3	PER QUARTER	6.58	5 PER NO	3 HKS
EAST COUNTY LINE	15	PER YEAR	6.50	3-4 PER MO	3 HRS
EDEN PRAIRIE	75×	PER QUARTER	6.00	WEEKLY	2.5 HRS
ELK RIVER	80%	PER YEAR	8.00	1/MO+SPEC	2 HKS
FALCON HEIGHTS	33	PER YEAR	7.88	WEEKLY	1.5-2 HRS
GLADSTONE	15	PER YEAR	7.78	WEEKLY	2 HRS
GOLDEN VALLEY	4	PER QUARTER	8.99	WEEKLY	3 HRS
HAM LAKE	22	PER YEAR	5.00	2 PER NO	2 HKS
HASTINGS	22	PER YEAR	8.88	3 PER MO	2-3 HKS
HOPKINS	15	PER YEAR	9.66	2MO+5 SPEC	2 HRS
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	58x	PER YEAR	4. 95	WEEKLY	2 HRS
LAKE ELMO	34X	PER YEAR	7.25	3/HO+SPEUL	2 HKS
LAKE JOHANNA	10	PER YEAR	18.88	WEEKLY	2 HKS
LEXINGTON	4	PER GUARTER	6.88	BI-WEEKLY	1.5 HKS
LITTLE CANADA	12	PER YEAR	18.00	2-3 PER MO	2 HKS
LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY	12	PER YEAR	8.88	WEEKLY	2 HKS
MAPLE GROVE	66X	PER YEAR	7.77	3 PER NU	2-3 HKS
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	36	PER YEAR	7.88	WEEKLY	2 HKS
HINNETONKA	NQ		7.88	6 PER MU	2.5 HKS
HOUND	24	PER YEAR	9.50	2 PER MU	2.5 HKS
NEW HOPE	35x	PER QUARTER	7.61	2-3 NU	3 HKS
NEWPORT	16	PER YEAR	7.88	2 PER NU	2 HKS
NORTH ST PAUL			6.88	BI-WEEKLY	2-3 HKS
PLYHOUTH	75x	PER YEAR	8.08	WEEKLY	2-3 HKS
PRIOR LAKE	12	PER YEAR	2.00	2 PER NO	2-3 HKS
· ROSENOUNT	24	PER YEAR	5.50	WEEKLY	3 HAS
ROSEVILLE	6	PER QUARTER	8.88	3X WK/3WKS	2 HAS
SHAKOPEE	19	PER YEAR	7.51	WEEKLY	2 HKS
STILLWATER	12	PER YEAR	9.88	1/2/3 TUES	2 HRS
WHITE BEAR LAKE	75 x	PER YEAR	8.25	1/2/4 WEEK	2-3 HKS
WOODBURY	6	PER QUARTER	5.58	WEEKLY	2 HRS

COMMUNITY PROFILE - POULATION, SQUARE MILES

Ranked by Total Population

•			SQUARE	POPULATION	VOLUNTEER	PAID CAREER
	DEPARTMENT	POPULATION	MILES	PER MILE	FIREFIGHTERS	FIREFIGHTERS
	NEWPORT	3,600	10.00	369	27	A
	LEXINGTON	5,888	1.68	5, 000	25	Ä
	FALCON HEIGHTS	5,380	2.28	2,369	29	
	LAKE ELMO	6,488	28.60	229	28	ä
	ROSEMOUNT	9,889	. 28.00	321	34	å
	LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY	9,888	36.60	250	31	ă
	LITTLE CANADA	9,100	4.00	2,275	36	a
	HAM LAKE	18,800	36.60	278	32	8
	MENDOTA HEIGHTS	18,500	13.75	764	36	ā
	CHANHASSEN	12,668	25.00	460	38	8
	NORTH ST PAUL	12,000	2.50	4,800	39	1
	SHAKOPEE	13,188	64.88	265	· 3 5	8
	STILLWATER	13,882	3.50	3,966	28	7
	HASTINGS	15,445	9.88	1,716	37	ģ
	BAYPORT	16,888	36.00	444	24	å
	HOPKINS	16,500	4.48	3,758	41	8
	PRIOR LAKE	17,800	76.88	224	36	A
	ELK RIVER	28,888	85.88	235	30	1
	EAST COUNTY LINE	20,081	18.08	1,116	58	ē
	WOODBURY	21,660	35.66	688	65	9
	GOLDEN VALLEY	22,000	19.00	2,200	50	9
	NEW HOPE	22,800	7.88	3,143	29	8
	INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	22,598	40.00	563	68	ā
`_	CRYSTAL	24,008	7.88	3,429	41	8
	WHITE BEAR LAKE	24,500	10.90	2,450	52	8
	MOUND .	30,000	38.08	789	37	8
	GLADSTONE	31,860	19.88	1,632	53	8
	ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	34,868	15.64	2,174	40	3
	BROOKLYN CENTER	34,000	9.88	3,778	40	1
	ROSEVILLE	34,868	13.50	2,513	. 78	8
	APPLE VALLEY	35,000	17.00	2,059	63	8
	LAKE JOHAHNA	35,000	31.80	1,129	67	8
	MAPLE GROVE	40,080	36.88	1,111	74	1
	EDEN PRAIRIE	48,000	36.88	1,111	76	. 8
	MINNETONKA	47,860	28.89	1,707	168	1
	PLYHOUTH	52,000	36.00	1,444	61	0
	BROOKLYN PARK	56,400	26.79	2,112	68	. 8
	COOH RAPIDS	57,800	23.00	2,478	20	27

SPECIFIC COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Ranked by Humber of Businesses

DESCRIPENT FALCON HEIGHTS LEXINGTON LITTLE CANADA LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY CHANHASSEM HAN LAKE HENDOTA HEIGHTS HORTH ST FAGL LAKE ELMO ROSEMOUNT HORTH ST FAGL LAKE ELMO ROSEMOUNT HAPLE GROVE HENDOTE CRYSTAL EAST COUNTY LINE HOUND HOUND HOUND HOUND HOPE LAKE JOHANHA HOPKINS HAN LAKE HOPE LAKE JOHANHA HAN LAKE HA		OIL	CORRECT	ICE	HAZ WASTE	MORT	POST	GOLF	HOSP		HOTEL	CAR		N	URSE	ENCL	REAL	TRUCK	22	HUUH	Q	RR
FALCON HEIGHTS LEXINGTON LITTLE CAMADA LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY CHANHASSEN HAM LAKE HENDOTA HEIGHTS NORTH ST PAUL LAKE ELMO ROSEMOUNT PRIOR LAKE NEWPORT MAPLE GROVE NEW HOPE CRYSTAL EAST COUNTY LINE NOUND NO	DEPARTMENT									BANK			1 TR	1 10	HUME	HOLI	FST OFF	DI D	FIN	10	.0	TDACVE
LEXINGTON LITTLE CANADA LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY CHANHASSEN HAN LAKE MEHODTA HEIGHTS HORTH ST PAUL LAKE ELMO ROSEMOUNT PRIOR LAKE NEWPORT MAPLE GROVE NEW HOPE ROSEMOUTY LINE MOUND ROSEMOUTY LINE MOUND ROSEMOUTY ROSEMOUT MAPLE GROVE NEW HOPE ROSEMOUT MAPLE GROVE NEW HOPE ROSEMOUT ROSEMOUT MAPLE GROVE NEW HOPE ROSEMOUT RO										2	101111	25.11	F-:-		(totic	MACE	231 011	DEN		30	34	INHUNS
LITTLE CANADA LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY CHANHASKEH HAN LAKE HENDOTA HEIGHTS HORTH ST PAUL LAKE ELMO ROSEMOUNT PRIOR LAKE REWPORT HAPLE GROVE REW HOPE REW HOPE REST COUNTY LINE HOUND HOUDD HOUDDBURY HOPKINS APPLE VALLEY STILLWATER HOPKINS APPLE VALLEY STILLWATER HOROWEN HEIGHTS ROROWEN HEIG								-											•	;		1
LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY CHANHASSEN HAM LAKE MENDOTA HEIGHTS NORTH ST PAUL LIKE ELMO ROSENDUNT PRIOR LAKE NEUPORT MAPLE GROVE NEUPORT MAPLE GROVE REW HOSE CRYSTAL BASE LAKE HAM																						
CHANHASSEH HAN LAKE HENDOTA HIGHTS NORTH ST PAUL LAKE ELMO ROSEMOUNT PRIDR LAKE NEWPORT MAPLE GROVE NEW HOPE CRYSTAL BASE COUNTY LINE NOUND BASE JOHANHA HOPKINS APPLE VALLEY STILLWATER WHITE BEAR LAKE WHITE BEAR LAKE WHITE BEAR LAKE WHITE BEAR LAKE WHITE GROVE HEIGHTS BROOKLYN CENTER BE BE BE BE BE BE BE BE BE BE BE BE BE B														*			*		*			•
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HOPKINS APPLE VALLEY STILLWATER WHITE BEAR LAKE 'AYPORT INVER GROVE HEIGHTS BROOKLYN CENTER EDEN PRAIRIE MINHETCHKA GOLDEN VALLEY COON RAPIDS						*	*	*		×			¥	¥		*			¥	*	*	
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ELK RIVER			e.c. (229)							*	*			*	×							*
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PECIFIC COMMUNITY INFORRATION

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OVERALL RANKING

Ranked on Total Square Miles

	SQUARE	POPULATION	F	IRF	HFN	totol			
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-	20,000 17,000 13,100 22,500 30,000 10,000 9,000 52,000 40,000 40,000 16,000	29,000 85.00 17,000 76.00 13,100 64.00 22,500 40.00 30,000 38.00 10,000 36.00 52,000 36.00 40,000 36.00 40,000 36.00 21,000 35.00 35,000 31.00 9,000 28.00 6,400 28.00 47,800 28.00 56,400 28.00 57,000 23.00 31,000 19.00 20,081 18.00 35,000 17.50 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64 10,500 13.75 34,000 15.64	POPULATION MILES PER NILE 29,868 85.89 235 17,086 76.80 224 13,108 64.80 205 22,588 48.80 563 38,000 38.88 789 10,800 36.86 278 9,808 36.80 258 52,806 36.80 1,444 48,908 36.80 1,111 40,808 36.80 1,111 46,808 36.80 1,111 46,808 36.80 1,129 9,000 28.80 321 6,408 28.80 229 47,808 28.80 1,767 56,408 28.80 1,767 56,409 25.80 488 57,808 23.80 2,478 31,900 19.80 1,632 20,881 18.80 1,116 35,900 17.60 2,859 34,800 17.60 2,859	POPULATIUN MILES PER MILE TOTE 20,000 85.00 235 30 17,000 76.00 224 36 13,100 64.00 205 35 22,580 40.00 563 68 30,000 38.00 789 37 10,000 36.00 250 31 52,800 36.00 250 31 52,800 36.00 250 31 52,800 36.00 250 31 40,000 36.00 1,444 61 40,000 36.00 1,444 61 40,000 36.00 1,111 76 40,000 36.00 444 24 21,000 35.00 600 65 35,000 31.00 1,123 67 9,000 28.00 1,767 101 56,400 28.00 1,767 101 56,400 28.00 1,767 101	POPULATION MILES PER MILE TOTAL VOL 20,000 85.00 235 30 36 17,000 76.00 224 36 36 13,100 64.00 205 35 35 22,500 40.00 563 68 60 30,000 38.00 789 37 37 10,000 36.00 278 32 32 9,000 36.00 250 31 31 52,000 36.00 250 31 31 52,000 36.00 1,444 61 61 40,000 36.00 1,111 75 74 40,000 36.00 1,111 76 76 16,000 36.00 444 24 24 21,000 35.00 600 65 65 35,000 31.00 1,129 67 67 9,000 28.00 229 28 28	POPULATION MILES PER MILE 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36.00 278 32 32 8 181 28,000.00 9,000 36.00 250 31 31 8 231 29,800.00 52,000 36.00 1,444 61 61 0 657 60,800.00 40,000 36.00 1,111 76 76 0 980 45,800.00 21,000 35.00 444 24 24 9 167 30,800.00 21,000 35.00 1,129 67 67</td><td> POPULATION MILES PER MILE TOTAL VOL CAREER CALLS 20 YEARS 30 YEARS 27,000.00 27,000.00 224 36 36 0 607 33,000.00 37,000.00 38,000 38,000 38,000 38,000 278 32 32 8 181 28,000.00 36,000 36,000 278 32 32 8 181 28,000.00 36,000</td></t<></td>	POPULATION MILES PER MILE TOTAL VOL CAREER CALLS 20,808 85.80 235 38 30 1 905 17,806 76.80 224 36 36 0 607 13,100 64.00 205 35 35 8 228 22,580 40.00 563 68 60 9 37 30,000 38.00 789 37 37 0 502 10,000 36.00 250 31 31 8 231 52,000 36.00 250 31 31 8 231 52,000 36.00 1,414 61 61 0 857 40,000 36.00 1,111 75 74 1 347 40,000 36.00 1,111 76 76 9 900 21,800 35.00 444 24 24 9 167 21,800 35.00 <t< td=""><td>POPULATION MILES PER MILE TOTAL VOIL CAREER CALLS 29 YEARS 20,000 85.00 235 30 30 1 905 37,000.00 17,000 76.00 224 36 36 0 607 33,000.00 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67	POPULATION MILES PER MILE TOTAL VOL CAREER CALLS 20 YEARS 30 YEARS 27,000.00 27,000.00 224 36 36 0 607 33,000.00 37,000.00 38,000 38,000 38,000 38,000 278 32 32 8 181 28,000.00 36,000 36,000 278 32 32 8 181 28,000.00 36,000

TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING:	38
AVERAGE NUMBER OF VOL FIREFIGHTERS PER DEPT:	45
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID FIREFIGHTERS PER DEPT:	1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CALLS PER DEPT:	627
AVERAGE LUMP SUM PAYMENT PER 20 YEARS	49,703
AVERAGE LUMP SUM PAYMENT PER 38 YEARS	61,653

OVERALL RANKING

Ranked on Total Population

1			SQUARE	POPULATION	FI	RE	HEN	TOTAL	LUMP SU	H PENS	ON PAYMEN
	DEPARTMENT	POPULATION	MILES	PER MILE			CAREER	CALLS	28 YEARS	30 YEARS	OTHER PLANS
	COON RAPIDS	57,000	23.60	2,478	47	28	27	2882	52,000.00	78,000.00	
	PROOKLYN PARK	56,400	26.78	2,112	62	62	8	881	9.00	0.00	VARIES/SPLITPIE
	PLYMOUTH	52,888	36.00	1,444	61	61	8	857	68,888.88	30,000.60	
	MINNETONKA	47,898	28.08	1,707	101	100	1	665	60,000.00	98,000.68	
	MAPLE GROVE	40,000	36.88	1,111	75	74	1	347	48,999.99	72,000.00	
	EDEN PRAIRIE	40,008	36.00	1,111	76	76	0	988	45,868.88	67,588.88	2.00
	APPLE VALLEY	35,088	17.80	2,659	63	63	8	589	9.00	9.00	NO LUMP SUM
	LAKE JOHANNA	35,000	31.00	1,123	67	67	8	385	19,600.00	23,460.66	
	ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	34,888	15.64	2,174	43	48	3	584	81,408.00	122,100.00	
	BROOKLYN CENTER	34,800	9.00	3,778	48	48	1	583	68,668.88	90,000.00	8
	ROSEVILLE	34,000	13.58	2,519	78	78	8	782	30,000.00	45,000.00	
	GLADSTONE	31,000	19.08	1,632	53	53	8	1250	34,000.00	51,800.60	
	DOUND	38,000	38.90	783	37	37	8	502	8.88	8.00	NO LUMP SUM
	WHITE BEAR LAKE	24,588	18.88	2,458	54	52	5	1795	0.00	0.00	HO LUMP SUM
	CRYSTAL	24,888	7.00	3,423	41	41	0	458	58,888.88	75,000.00	8
	INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	22,500	40.60	563	68	60	θ	937	36,000.00	54,860.88	
	GOLDEN VALLEY	22,808	10.00	2,200	58	50	8	565	60,880.00	38,888.88	
	NEW HOPE	22,000	7.08	3,143	29	29	8	563	53,000.00	79,500.66	
	WOODBURY	21,000	35.00	600	65	65	8	776	44,000.00	66,000.00	
	EAST COUNTY LINE	20,081	18.99	1,116	- 58	58	8	956	34,000.00	51,000.00	
	ELK RIVER	20,000	85.88	235	38	38	1	985	37,800.00	55,000.00	
	PRIOR LAKE	17,000	76.88	224	36	36	8	697	33,000.00	49,508.89	
	HOPKINS	16,500	4.48	3,756	41	41	0	786	68,000.00	98,888.88	
1	BAYFORT	16,800	36.88	444	24	.24	8	167	38,000.00	45,899.88	
	HASTINGS	15,445	9.00	1,716	46	37	9	1282	46,000.00	63,888.88	
	STILLWATER	13,882	3.50	3,366	35	28	7	389	49,889.88	69,899.88	
90	SHAKOPEE	13,100	64.88	285	35	35	8	828	44,500.08	66,758.80	
	CHANHASSEN	12,000	25.08	480	38	38	8	412	34,200.00	51,000.00	
	NORTH ST PAUL	12,000	2.58	4,800	48	33	1	583	30,000.00	45,000.00	
	MENDOTA HEIGHTS	18,500	13.75	764	36	36	8	247	8.88	9.88	SPLIT PIE
	HAM LAKE	10,008	36.00	278	32	32	9	181	28,808.00	8.88	30 YR HOT GIVEN
	LITTLE CANADA	9,188	4.88	2,275	36	36	8	167	36,000.00	54,000.00	
	ROSEHOUNT	9,000	28.00	321	34	34	.0	338	28,080.00	42,000.00	
	LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY	9,800	36.00	258	31	31	8	231	28,888.88	30,000.00	
	LAKE ELMO	6,460	28.90	223	28	28	8	551	23,889.88	34,500.00	
	FALCON HEIGHTS	5,389	2.28	2,360	53	23	8	335	9.09	9.88	VARIES/SPLITPIE
	LEXINGTON	5,800	1.00	5,800	25	25	8	33	18,009.08	27,809.00	
	NEWPORT	3,600	10.00	360	27	27	9	160	28,008.00	42,888.88	

TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING:	38
AVERAGE NUMBER OF VOL FIREFIGHTERS PER DEPT:	45
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID FIREFIGHTERS PER DEPT:	1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CALLS PER DEPT:	627
AVERAGE LUMP SUM PAYMENT PER 28 YEARS	49,703
AVERAGE LUMP SUM PAYMENT PER 30 YEARS	61.653

OVERALL RANKING

Ranked on 20 Year Lump Sum Payment

		82*	SQUARE	POPULATION	FI	RE	MEN	TOTAL	LUMP S	UN PENSI	ON PAYMEN	1 7
	<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	POPULATION	MILES	PER MILE			CAREER		20 YEARS	30 YEARS	OTHER PLANS	
- 1	ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	34,800	15.64	2,174	43	40	3	584	81,488.88	122,108.88		
1	GOLDEN VALLEY	22,000	10.08	2,268	50	58	8	565	60,000.00	90,000.80		
1	HOFKINS	16,500	4.40	3,758	41	41	8	786	69,888.80	90,000.00		
- 1	FLYMOUTH	52,888	36.00	1,444	61	61	8	857	69,999.99	98,088.08		
1	BROOKLYN CENTER	34,000	9.00	3,778	40	48	1	583	69,888.88	90,000.00		
4	KINHETOHKA	47,808	28.00	1,787	101	180	1	665	60,000.00	90,000.00		
1	NEM HODE	22,800	7.88	3,143	29	23	9	563	53,000.00	79,500.00		
	COON RAPIDS	57,800	23.00	2,478	47	28	27	2882	52,000.00	78,000.00		
	CRYSTAL	24,000	7.88	3,423	41	41	8	450	50,000.08	75,000.00		
	MAPLE GROVE	40,000	36.00	1,111	75	74	1	347	48,000.00	72,000.00		
	HASTINGS	15,445	9.88	1,716	46	37	3	1282	46,000.08	69,800.80		
	EDEN PRAIRIE	40,860	36.00	1,111	76	76	8	980	45,000.00	67,500.00		
	SHAKOPEE	13,108	64.00	205	35	35	8	558	44,500.00	66,750.08		
	JOODBURY	21,800	35.00	688	65	65	8	776	44,000.00	66,888.88	(2)(**	
	STILLWATER	13,882	3.50	3,966	35	28	7.	393	49,000.08	68,080.08		
	ELK RIVER	28,809	85.00	235	38	38	1	905	37,800.00	55,000.00		
	LITTLE CANADA	9,100	4.00	2,275	36	36	8	167	36,000.00	54,000.00		
1	INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	22,508	48.86	563	68	68	6	937	36,000.00	54,000.00		
(CHANHASSEN	12,000	25.00	468	38	38	9	412	34,200.00	51,009.00		
8	EAST COUNTY LINE	20,081	18.00	1,116	58	58	9	356	34,809.00	51,000.00		
	GLADSTONE	31,000	13.00	1,632	53	53	8	1250	34,000.00	51,800.80		
	RIOR LAKE	17,000	76.00	224	36	36	8	687	33,888.08	49,588.88		
	IORTH ST PAUL	12,000	2.50	4,869	48	39	1	589	30,000.00	45,668.86		
	Bayport	16,008	36.90	444	24	24	8	167	30,886.88	45,888.88		
	ROSEVILLE	34,000	13.50	2,519	78	78	8	782	30,000.00	45,800.00		
	ROSEMOUNT	9,000	28.00	321	34	34	8	338	28,000.08	42,000.00		
	IAN LAKE	18,800	36.00	278	32	32	8	181	28,800.00	9.88	38 YR NOT GIVEN	
	ENFORT	3,600	10.00	360	27	27	8	168	28,888.88	42,808.08		
	AKE ELMO	6,400	28.68	253	28	28	8	221	23,000.00	34,500.00		
	OWER ST CROIX VALLEY	9,000	36.00	250	31	31	8	231	28,999.88	30,000.00		
	AKE JOHANNA	35,000	31.80	1,123	67	67	8	385	19,600.00	29,400.00		
	EXINGTON	5,000	1.00	5,899	25	25	6	33	18,860.80	27,008.00		
	PPLE VALLEY	35,000	17.00	2,859	63	63	8	589	0.08	0.08	NO LUMP SUM	
	ENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,500	13.75	764	36	36	8	247	8.80	0.00	SPLIT PIE	
	ALCON HEIGHTS	5, 380	2.28	2,368	29	23	8	335	0.00	9.88	VARIES/SPLITPIE	
	ROOKLYN PARK	56,466	26.78	2,112	62	62	9	881	0.00	0.00	VARIES/SPLITPIE	
	OUND	38,000	38.00	789	37	37	8	502	9.88	9.09	NO LUMP SUM	
W	HITE BEAR LAKE	24,580	10.60	2,458	54	52	2	1795	8.08	0.88	NO LUMP SUM	

TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING:	38
AVERAGE HUMBER OF VOL FIREFIGHTERS PER DEPT:	45
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAID FIREFIGHTERS PER DEPT:	1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CALLS PER DEPT:	627
AVERAGE LUMP SUM PAYMENT PER 29 YEARS	40,709
AVERAGE LUMP SUM PAYMENT PER 38 YEARS	61,653

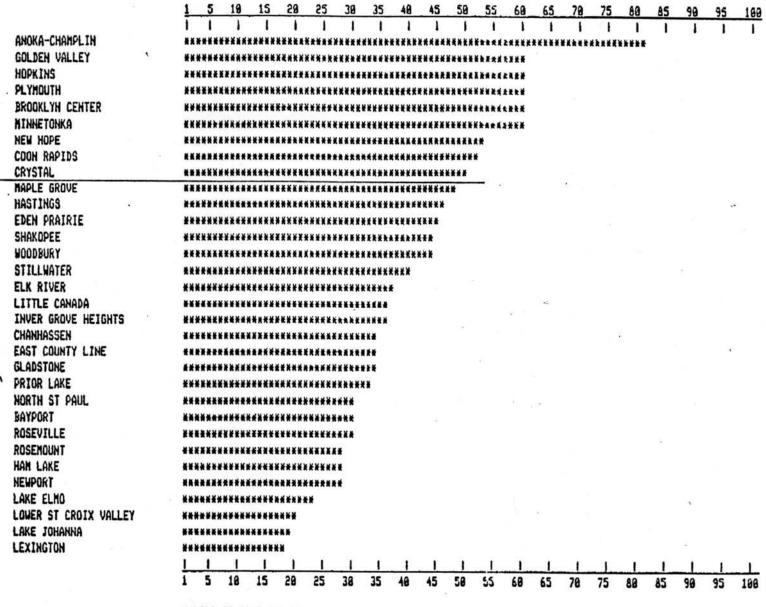
RELIEF ASSOCIATION INFORMATION - Payments, Vesting, Survivor Payments

Ranked on 28 Year Lump Sum Paymen

_	`	KUNTU	v neuc	ION PAYMENTS	LUMB	PAYMENT		HO PENSIONEERS		115055110		
	DEPARTMENT			/ 30 YRS		/ 30 YES		COLLECT FUTURE INCREASES		VESITNO 18 YRS	PMTS TO SL	
	ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	-	8	8		122,160		NO	NO	YES	SPOUSE / I	2,712,0
	GOLDEN VALLEY		8	8		30,800		KO	HO	YES	YES	HO
	HOPKINS		8	8	60,000			NO	YES	163	YES	YES
	PLYMOUTH		488	728	60,800			HO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	PROOKLYH CENTER		450	675	60,000			YES	NO	YES	153	YES
	MINNETONKA		600	908		. 90,000		YES	NO	YES	VED	VES
	NEW HOPE		348	518		79,500		YES	YES	163	YES	YES
	COON RAPIDS		0	8	52,000			NO	YES		YES	YES
	CRYSTAL		330	458		75,888		YES	HO	YES	YES	YES
-	MAPLE GROVE	-	0	8		72,000		HO	YES	YES	YES	YES
	HASTINGS		8	0		63,888		NO	HO	YES	YES	YES
	EDEN PRAIRIE		458	675		67,500		YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
	SHAKOPEE		8	8	44,580			123	YES	ILO	YES	YES
	WOODBURY		0	8	44,888			NO	NO	YES	YES	KO
	STILLWATER		8	8		60,000		NO	NO	YES	YES	Ю
	ELK RIVER		8	ø	37,000			NO	YES	163	YES	YES
	LITTLE CANADA		8	8		54,880		NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	INVER GROVE HEIGHTS		ā	9	36,000			NO	NO	YES	YES	4 1 2 2 2 2 2
	CHANHASSEN		858	8				YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
	EAST COUNTY LINE		9	8		51,000		KO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	GLADSTONE		8	a		51,000		Ю	HO .	YES	YES	YES
	PRIOR LAKE		. 8	9		49,500		НО	но	YES	YES	YES
_	NORTH ST PAUL		8	8	30,000	45,888		NO	HO	NO	YES	YES
	BAYPORT		0	8		45,869		NO	YES	no	YES	YES
	ROSEVILLE		388	450	39,868	45,008		YES	HO	YES	YES	YES
	ROSENOUNT		8	8	28,800	42,888		NO	HO	HO	YES	
	HAM LAKE		8	. 8	28,000	,a	30 YR NOT GIVE		HO	YES	YES	YES
	NEWPORT		8	8 .	800,85	42,860	40 111 1101 0211	HO	НО	YES	YES	YES
	LAKE ELMO		8	8	23,000	34,508		HO	НО	YES	HO	YE\$
	LOWER ST CROIX VALLE	Y	0	8	20,000	30,008		HO	HO	YES	5.577.65	HO
	LAKE JOHANNA		300	450	19,600	23,400		YES	НО	YES	YES	YES
	LEXINGTON		8	8	18,888	27,000		NO	HO	YES	YES	YES
	AFFLE VALLEY		388	458	. 8	2.,550	NO LUMP SUM	YES	YES	163	YES	YES
	MENDOTA HEIGHTS		0	8	ě	0	SPLIT PIE	HO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	FALCON HEIGHTS		8	8	8	8	VARIES/SPLITPI	10.500	YES	123	YES	YES
	BROOKLYN PARK		8	8	8	9	VARIES/SPLITPI		HO	YES	YES	YES
	DANOM		335	395	8	8	NO LUMP SUM	YES	NO	HO NO	376335561	HO
	WHITE BEAR LAKE		525	525	8	8	NO LUMP SUM	1	HO	YES	YES YES	YES
					0.000 I		THE TANK THE	•	na	153	162	HO

RELIEF ASSOCIATION INFORMATION - Payments, Vesting, Survivor Payments

Each * = 28 year lump put/1888



NUMBER OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS ON GRAPH: 32
AVERAGE 28 YEAR LUMP PENSION PAYMENT: 48,769
AVERAGE 38 YEAR LUMP PENSION PAYMENT: 59,727

SEP-11-91 WED 11:32 APARTMENT REFERRAL EDINA

RELIEF ASSOCIATION - INFORMATION/MISCELLANEOUS

Ranked on Last Increase

CHARTIFALE CAMPALING REGULARLY INCREASE CONTRIBUTION FAR / ANOUNT CONTRIBUTIONS REGULARLY INCREASE CONTRIBUTION YES 1991 36,686 1992 N/A NO NO YES 1991 36,655,88 1992 N/A NO NO YES 1991 36,656,88 1992 N/A NO NO YES 1998 17,188.88 1992 N/A NO NO NO NO NO NO NO N		`		INCREASES		1998	PROPOSED	
DEPORTICENT			CHARITABLE GAMBLING		LAST			DEFINED
LAKE ELMO NO YES 1991		DEPARTMENT	CONTRIBUTIONS	REGULARLY	INCREASE			CONTRIBUTION PLAN
GLADSTONE NO YES 1998 17,188.08 1/4 N/A N/O APPLE VALLEY NOT ANSWERED YES 1998 17,188.08 1/4 N/A NOT ANSWERED NEW HOPE YES YES 1998 18,66.8 1992 N/A NOT ANSWERED COOM RAPIDS NO YES 1998 28,668.08 1992 N/A NOT ANSWERED COOM RAPIDS NO YES 1998 28,668.08 1992 N/A NOT ANSWERED LITTLE CAMADA NO YES 1998 28,668.08 1991 N/A N/A YES LUTTLE CAMADA NO YES 1998 28,668.08 1991 N/A N/A YES LUWER ST CROIX VALLEY NO NO 1998 8.08 1991 11607/R YES LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY NO NO 1998 12,668.08 1992 N/A N/A YES EMORKLYN PARK YES YES 1998 12,668.08 1992 N/A YES EMORKLYN PARK YES YES 1998 12,668.08 1992 N/A N/A YES PLYMOUTH NO YES 1998 26,868.08 1992 N/A HO NOUND NO YES 1998 64,368.08 1992 N/A HO NOUND NO YES 1998 67,668.08 1992 N/A HO WODDOWRY NO YES 1998 67,668.08 1991 16807/R YES SMAKOPEE NO NO YES 1998 67,668.08 1991 16807/R YES NAKOPEE NO NO YES 1998 18,668.08 1991 16807/R YES NAKOPEE NO NO YES 1998 67,668.08 1991 16807/R YES NAKOPEE NO NO 1998 18,668.08 1991 16807/R YES NAKOPEE NO NO YES 1998 67,668.08 1991 16807/R YES NAKOPEE NO NO 1998 18,668.08 1991 16807/R YES NAKOPEE NO NO YES 1998 67,668.08 1991 16807/R YES NAKOPEE NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R YES NAKOPEE NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1988 18,668.08 1991 16807/R HO GULDEN VALLEY NO NO 1988 18,668.08 1991 1807/R HO AND TANSWERED DAY NOT ANSWERED DAY N/A N/A N/A YES FEED VAL		LAKE ELMO				0.89	1992 \$108	
APPLE VALLEY NOT ANSWERED YES 1990 17,180.80 1992 36000 NOT ANSWERED NEW HOPE YES YES 1993 18,860.80 M/A H/A NOT ANSWERED COOM RAPIDS NO YES 1993 6.80 1992 N/A NO ROSEMOUNT NO NO 1930 28,600.80 1992 N/A NOT ANSWERED LITTLE CANADA HO YES 1990 20,600.00 1991 \$26860 YES NAWAR-CHAMPLIN NO YES 1990 8.80 1991 \$1600/YR YES LOVER ST CROIX VALLEY NO NO 1990 8.00 1991 \$1600/YR YES CRYSTAL NO NO 1990 18,600.00 1991 \$1600/YR YES ROCKLYN PARK YES YES 1990 12,5600.60 1992 45 NO HO 1990 1992 45 NO HO NO 1990 1992 45 NO HO NO 1990 1992 45 NO HO NO 1990 1992 45 NO HO NO 1990 1992 45 NO HO NO 1990 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1990 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1990 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1990 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1990 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1990 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1990 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1990 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 1993 140 NO HO 1980 18,800.80 NO NO HO 1980 18,800.80 NO NO HO 1980 18,800.80 NO NO HO 1980 18,800.80 NO NO HO 1980 18,800.80 NO NO HO 1980 18,800.80 NO NO HO 1980 18,800.80 NO NO HO 1980 18,800.80 NO NO HO 1		EAST COUNTY LINE	HO	YES	1991	38,865.88	1992 N/A	HO
RPPLE VALLEY		GLADSTONE	NO	YES	1991		N/A N/A	
HEW HOPE		APPLE VALLEY	NOT ANSWERED	YES	1990		1392 36008	NOT ANSWERED
ROSEMOUNT NO NO 1338 28,608.08 1992 N/A NOT ANSWERED LITTLE CANADA NO YES 1338 20,608.08 1391 \$26606 YES 1396 20,608.08 1391 \$26606 YES 1396 20,608.08 1391 \$26606 YES 1396 20,608.08 1391 \$26606 YES 1500 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2		NEW HOPE	YES	YES	1938		N/A N/A	
LITTLE CANADA HO YES 1938 8.88 1931 \$160/YR YES LOKER ST CROIX VALLEY NO HO 1938 8.88 1931 \$160/YR YES CRYSTAL HÖ YES 1938 8.88 1931 \$160/YR YES RROCKLYN PARK YES YES 1938 12,688.88 1392 \$1/A HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO H		COON RAPIDS	МО	YES	1998	8.88	1932 N/A	KO
LITTLE CANADA AMOKA-CHAMPLIN HO YES 1938 B. 88 B. 1991 \$28680 YES LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY HO HO 1938 B. 88 B. 1991 \$1808/YR YES CRYSTAL HÖ YES 1939 BROOKLYN PARK YES YES 1939 RROOKLYN PARK YES YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1992 H/A YES PLYMOUTH HO YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1992 H/A HO HOUND HO YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1992 H/A HO HOUND HO YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1992 H/A HO HOUND HO YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1992 H/A HO HOUND HO YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1992 H/A HO HO HO HO 1938 B. 88 B. 1992 H/A HO HO HO HITE BEAR LAKE YES YES YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1992 H/A HO HO WHITE BEAR LAKE YES YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO WHITE BEAR LAKE YES YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO WHODDRURY HO WODDRURY HO YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1931 HIBAYTR YES HAPLE GROVE HO YES 1930 B. 88 B. 1931 HIBAYTR YES HAPLE GROVE HO HO HO 1939 B. 88 B. 1932 HAP HO HO STILLWATER HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO STILLWATER HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO STILLWATER HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO STILLWATER HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO HO 1949 B. 88 B. 1993 H/A HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO		ROSENOUNT	NO	HO	1338	28,669.88	1992 N/A ·	NOT ANSWERED
LOWER ST CROIX VALLEY		LITTLE CANADA	МО			20,000.00	1991 \$20000	
CRYSTAL MÔ YES 1996 38,688.68 1992 M/A YES BROOKLYN PARK YES YES 1998 12,588.88 1992 47 NO HOPKINS YES YES 1998 26,688.68 1992 4568 YES PLYMOUTH HO YES 1998 64,388.68 1992 455-58 NOT ARSWERED MOUND NO YES 1998 64,388.68 1992 445-58 NOT ARSWERED SHAKOPEE HO NO 1998 8.88 N/A N/A NO WOODBURY HO YES 1998 67,688.68 1991 4168/YR YES MAPLE GROVE NO YES 1998 67,688.68 1991 1168/YR YES MAPLE GROVE NO YES 1998 67,688.68 1992 1180/YR YES MAPLE GROVE NO NO 1998 18,888.88 1992 1180/YR HO STILLWATER NO NO 1989 8.88 1992 1180/YR HO STILLWATER NO NO 1989 8.88 1991 1280 YES HAN LAKE NO NO 1989 8.88 1991 1280 YES HAN LAKE NO NO 1989 9.88 1997 N/A YES HORIH ST PAUL NO NO 1989 1,924.88 1997 N/A YES HANTH ST PAUL NO NO 1989 44,888.68 1992 34.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO 1989 44,888.68 1992 34.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO 1989 9.88 1991 4680/K NO LAKE JOHANNA NO NO 1989 44,888.68 1992 34.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO 1989 8.88 1991 6680/K NO LAKE JOHANNA NO NO 1989 1892 34.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO 1989 8.88 1991 6680/K NO LAKE JOHANNA NO NO 1989 1892 34.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO 1989 8.88 1991 6680/K NO LAKE JOHANNA NO NO 1989 1892 34.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO NO 1989 1898 8.88 1991 6680/K NO LAKE JOHANNA NO NO 1989 1898 1991 6680/K NO LAKE JOHANNA NO NO 1988 1998 680 1992 44088 YES HINTERONA NO NO 1988 1988.88 1991 16680/K NO LEXINGTON NO NO 1988 1988.88 1991 16680/K NO LEXINGTON NO NO 1988 1988.88 1991 16680/K NO LEXINGTON NO NO 1988 1988.88 1991 16680/K NO LEXINGTON NO NO 1988 1988.88 1991 16680/K NO LEXINGTON NO NO 1988 1988.88 1991 16680/K NO REPORT NO NO 1988 1988.88 1991 16680/K NO HOT ARSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO NO 1988 24,888.88 1991 16680/K NO HOT ARSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO NO 1988 8.88 NO N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO NO 1988 1988.88 NO N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO NO 1988 1988.88 NO N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO NO 1988 1991 4580/NO NOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO 1988 1988.88 NO N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO 1988 1988.88 1991 4580/NO YES						9.00		YES
BROOKLYN PARK YES YES 1998 12,688.00 1992 4x						0.00	N/A N/A	YES
HOPKINS PLYMOUTH HO YES 1930 B.08 1932 N/A HO NOUND HO YES 1930 B.08 1932 N/A HO NOT ANSWERED NOT A	-	그렇게 하다 사람이 하면 하지만 그리고 있다. 그 그리고 있다고 있다고 있다고 있다고 있다고 있다.				38,608.00	1992 N/A	YES
PLYMOUTH NO YES 1998 8.88 1992 N/A HO MOUND HO YES 1998 64,388.88 1992 N/A HO ANSWERED SHAKOPEE HO HO HO 1998 0.88 N/A N/A NO WITTE BEAR LAKE YES YES 1998 69,888.88 1993 N/A NO WOODBURY NO YES 1998 67,888.88 1991 N/A NO WOODBURY NO YES 1998 67,888.88 1991 N/A NO WOODBURY NO YES 1998 67,888.88 1992 N/A NO ELK RIVER NO HO 1938 18,888.88 1992 N/A NO STILLWATER NO HO 1989 8.88 1993 N/A HO STILLWATER NO HO 1989 8.88 1991 N/A HO STILLWATER NO HO 1989 8.98 1991 N/A YES NORTH ST PAUL NO HO 1989 5,888.88 1993 N/A NO ANSWERED LAKE JOHANNA HO HO 1989 5,888.88 1993 N/A NOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANNA HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 N/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANNA HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 N/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANNA HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 N/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANNA HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 N/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANNA HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 SA.75 YES NINHETONKA HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 SA.75 YES NINHETONKA HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 SA.76 YES NINHETONKA HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 SA.868.88 1993 SA.868/N HO CHAMHASSEN HO NO 1989 8.88 1993 SA.868/N HO CHAMHASSEN HO NO 1988 8.88 1993 SA.868/N HO NO 1988 8.88 1993 SA.868/N HO NO 1988 8.88 1993 SA.868/N HO NO 1988 8.88 1993 SA.868/N HO NO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVERSE BROOKL'NY CENTER NO NO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A N/A YES INVERSE BROOKL'NY CENTER NO NO 1988 8.88 N							1932 4x	НО
MOUND HO YES 1990 64,380.80 1992 445-58 NOT ANSWERED SHAKOPEE HO HO HO 1998 0.88 H/A N/A HO WHITE BEAR LAKE YES YES 1930 20,880.80 1993 1/A HO WODDRYY HO YES 1990 67,880.80 1991 \$180/YR YES MAPLE GROVE HO YES 1998 67,880.80 1992 1/A HO HO ELK RIVER HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 H/A HO GOLDEN VALLEY HO HO 1989 8.88 1993 H/A HO STILLWATER HO HO HO 1989 6.88 1991 \$280 YES HANTH ST PAUL HO HO 1989 121,924.80 1991 \$280 YES HORTH ST PAUL HO HO 1989 5,880.80 1993 H/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANHA HO HO 1989 1993 H/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANHA HO HO 1989 1993 H/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANHA HO HO 1989 1993 H/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANHA HO HO 1989 1993 H/A HOT ANSWERED CHAMASSEN HO HO 1989 1993 18,880.88 1991 \$680/N HO ANSWERED HORTH ST PAUL HO HO 1989 1992 \$3.75 YES HASTINGS HO HO 1989 1998 1991 \$680/N HO ANSWERED RIVER GROVE HEIGHTS HO HO HO 1988 15,880.88 1991 \$680/N HO ANSWERED RIVER GROVE HEIGHTS HO HO 1988 15,880.88 1991 \$680/N HO ANSWERED HEMPORT HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED HEMPORT HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO HO ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO HO 1988 18,880.88 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1988 1991 \$1600 HO HO 1								YES
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WHITE BEAR LAKE WHITE BEAR LAKE WOODBURY HO YES 1938 44,500.00 1931 \$160/YR YES MAPLE GROVE HO NO YES 1938 44,500.00 1932 N/A HO ELK RIVER HO HO HO 1939 18,000.00 1932 \$160/YR HO GOLDEN VALLEY HO HO HO 1989 8.00 1991 \$200 YES HAM LAKE HO HO HO 1989 8.00 1991 \$200 YES HAM LAKE HO HO HO 1989 5,000.00 1933 N/A HO HO HO 1989 44,000.00 1933 N/A HO HO HO 1989 44,000.00 1932 \$3.75 YES HASTINGS HO HO HO 1989 8.00 H/A N/A YES MINHETONKA HO HO HO 1989 8.00 H/A N/A YES MINHETONKA HO HO HO 1989 8.00 H/A N/A YES MINHETONKA HO HO HO 1989 8.00 H/A N/A YES MINHETONKA HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1992 \$4000 HO 1988 8.00 1992 \$4400 YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1992 \$4400 HO HO 1988 8.00 1993 \$4400 HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1993 \$4400 HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1993 \$4400 HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1993 \$4400 HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1993 \$4400 HO HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1993 \$4400 HO HO HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1993 \$4400 HO HO HO HO HO 1988 8.00 1993 \$4400 HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO HO							1992 \$45-50	NOT ANSWERED
WODDBURY NO					1998	0.88	N/A N/A	Ю
MAPLE GROVE NO YES 1930 67,800.00 1992 N/A NO ELK RIVER NO NO 1930 18,000.00 1992 4180/YR NO GOLDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 8.00 1993 N/A NO STILLWATER NO NO 1989 0.00 1991 \$200 YES HAM LAKE NO NO 1989 21,924.00 1997 N/A YES NORTH ST PAUL NO NO 1989 5,000.00 1993 N/A NOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANHA NO NO 1989 44,000.00 1992 \$3.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO 1989 44,000.00 1992 \$3.75 YES MINNETONKA NO NO 1989 30,000.00 N/A N/A YES MINNETONKA NO NO 1989 30,000.00 N/A N/A YES MINNETONKA NO NO 1989 30,000.00 N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 9,000 N/A N/A YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 1992 \$4000 YES NEWPORT NO NO 1988 10,000.00 1991 \$1600 NO LEXINGTON NO NO 1988 10,000.00 1991 \$1600 NO LEXINGTON NO NO 1988 0.00 1992 \$4000 YES NEWPORT NO NO 1988 0.00 1991 \$1600 NO BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO 1988 24,000.00 1991 \$540/NO NOT ANSWERED BAYPORT NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FACON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BAYPORT NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BAYPORT NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BAYPORT NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES						20,000.00	1993 H/A	NO
ELK RIVER NO NO 1938 18,000.09 1992 \$160/YR NO STILLWATER NO NO 1989 8.00 1993 8.00 1991 \$200 YES HAM LAKE NO NO 1989 NO NO 1989 \$1,924.00 1997 N/A YES NORTH ST PAUL NO NO 1989 \$5,000.00 1993 \$1,924.00 1997 N/A YES NORTH ST PAUL NO NO 1989 \$5,000.00 1993 \$1,924.00 1997 N/A YES NORTH ST PAUL NO NO 1989 \$5,000.00 1993 \$1,924.00 1997 N/A YES NO HASSWERED NO NO 1989 \$44,000.00 1992 \$3.75 YES NO HASTINGS NO NO 1989 \$0.00 N/A N/A YES NO CHANHASSEN NO YES 1988 \$15,000.00 N/A N/A NO NO 1988 \$15,000.00 N/A N/A YES NO NO 1988 \$15,000.00 N/A N/A YES NO NO 1988 \$15,000.00 N/A N/A YES NEMPORT NO NO 1988 \$0.00 1992 \$4000 YES NO NO 1988 \$0.00 1991 \$540/NO NO 1988 \$0.00 1991 \$540/NO NO 1988 \$0.00 1991 \$540/NO NO 1988 \$0.00 N/A N/A NO NO 1988 NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO						44,500.00	1991 \$188/YR	YES
GOLDEN VALLEY NO NO 1989 8.88 1993 N/A NO YES HAM LAKE NO NO NO 1989 21,924.88 1997 N/A YES NORTH ST PAUL NO NO 1989 5,000.08 1993 N/A NOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHARNA HO NO 1989 44,000.08 1992 \$3.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO 1989 38,000.88 1991 \$6.80/N NO 1989 38,000.88 1991 \$6.80/N NO CHAMHASSEH NO YES 1988 15,000.08 N/A N/A YES NINETONKA NO YES 1988 15,000.08 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED PRIOR LAKE NO NO 1988 9,000.08 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED NO NO 1988 8.06 1992 \$4000 YES NEWPORT NO NO 1988 8.06 1992 \$4000 YES NO NO 1988 8.06 1991 \$1600 NO LEXINGTON NO NO 1988 8.06 1991 \$1600 NO PROOKLYN CENTER NO NO 1988 8.06 N/A N/A NO NO 1988 8.06 NO NO 1988 NO NO 1988 NO NO NO 1988 NO NO NO 1988 NO NO NO NO NO					- 1998	67,000.00	1992 N/A	NO
STILLWATER			2777			18,000.00	1992 \$180/YR	HD
HAM LAKE NO HO 1989 21,924.00 1997 N/A YES NORTH ST PAUL NO HO 1989 5,000.00 1933 N/A HOT ANSWERED LAKE JOHANNA NO HO 1989 44,000.00 1932 \$3.75 YES HASTINGS NO NO 1989 0.00 N/A N/A YES MINNETONKA NO NO 1989 30,000.00 N/A N/A YES MINNETONKA NO YES 1988 15,000.00 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED PRIOR LAKE NO NO 1988 9,000.00 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED INVER GROVE HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 1992 \$4000 YES NEWPORT NO NO 1988 10,000.00 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED RROOKLYN CENTER NO NO 1988 0.00 1991 \$1600 NO LEXINGTON NO HO 1988 0.00 1991 \$1600 NO HOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO 1988 24,000.00 1991 \$540/NO NOT ANSWERED BRYPORT NO NO 1988 0.00 1991 \$540/NO NOT ANSWERED BRYPORT NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1988 0.00 N/A N/A YES ROSEVILLE NO NO 1987 0.00 NA N/A YES ROSEVILLE NO NO 1987 22,880.00 1991 \$28/NO NO YES							1993 N/A	HO
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MINHETONKA HO HO 1989 38,888.88 1991 \$680/M HO CHANHASSEH HO YES 1988 15,888.88 1991 \$680/M HO ANSWERED PRIOR LAKE HO HO 1988 9,880.88 1992 \$4808 YES INVER GROVE HEIGHTS HO HO 1988 8.86 1992 \$4808 YES NEWPORT HO HO 1988 18,888.88 1991 \$1608 HO LEXINGTON HO HO 1988 8.88 H/A H/A HOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER HO HO 1988 24,880.88 1991 \$548/HO HOT ANSWERED BAYPORT HO HO 1988 24,880.88 1991 \$548/HO HOT ANSWERED BAYPORT HO HO 1988 8.88 H/A H/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS HO HO 1987 8.88 8.88 H/A H/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS HO HO 1987 8.88 8.88 H/A H/A YES ROSEVILLE HO HO 1987 8.88 8.88 H/A H/A YES ROSEVILLE HO HO 1987 8.88 8.88 1991 \$28/HO HO YES 1986 1991 \$28/HO HO YES 1986 128,888.88 1991 \$38/HO YES						44,000.00	1932 \$3.75	YES
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NEWPORT HO NO 1988 18,888.88 1991 \$1600 NO LEXINGTON NO HO 1988 8.88 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO HO 1988 24,888.88 1991 \$548/HD HOT ANSWERED BAYPORT NO HO 1988 0.88 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1987 0.88 NA NA YES ROSEVILLE NO NO 1987 22,888.88 1991 \$28/HO HO EDEM PRAIRIE NO YES 1986 128,888.88 1991 \$38/HO YES								YES
LEXINGTON NO HO 1988 8.86 N/A N/A HOT ANSWERED BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO 1988 24,888.88 1991 \$548/NO NOT ANSWERED BAYPORT NO NO 1988 8.86 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1987 9.80 NA NA YES ROSEVILLE NO NO 1987 22,880.88 1991 \$20/NO NO EDEM PRAIRIE NO YES 1986 128,888.88 1991 \$30/NO YES								YES
BROOKLYN CENTER NO NO 1988 24,888.88 1991 \$548/NO NOT ANSWERED BAYPORT NO NO 1988 8.86 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1987 9.86 NA NA YES ROSEVILLE NO NO 1987 22,880.88 1991 \$20/NO NO EDEM PRAIRIE NO YES 1986 128,888.88 1991 \$30/NO YES			97770					(0.717)
BAYPORT NO NO 1988 0.66 N/A N/A YES FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1987 0.66 NA NA YES ROSEVILLE NO NO 1987 22,880.88 1991 \$28/NO NO EDEM PRAIRIE NO YES 1986 128,888.80 1991 \$38/NO YES			3.77					
FALCON HEIGHTS NO NO 1987 9.80 NA NA YES ROSEVILLE NO NO 1987 22,880.80 1991 \$28/NO NO EDEM PRAIRIE NO YES 1986 128,880.80 1991 \$30/NO YES								NOT ANSWERED
ROSEVILLE NO NO 1987 22,880.88 1991 \$20/NO NO EDEM PRAIRIE NO YES 1986 128,880.88 1991 \$30/NO YES				0.000				
EDEM PRAIRIE NO YES 1986 128,889.80 1991 \$30/MU YES			07370					YES
HEUROTA (1510)110 123			50,700					HO
TENDUTH REJURIS NO YES 1984 12,688.68 H/A N/A YES								
		UENDOIN NETCHIZ	NO	YES	1984	12,688.68	K/A N/A	YES

MEMORANDUM

DATE:

September 12, 1991

TO:

Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

FROM:

Anne Norris, Community Development Director

SUBJECT:

Request for Grading Permit - 6427 41st Avenue

Background

Brent Gisslen has requested a grading permit for his property at 6427 41st Avenue. Mr. Gisslen has requested the permit in order to fill a portion of the property in preparation for constructing a new residence on the site.

As you may recall, the City Council discussed this matter at their last meeting and reviewed possible conditions for the grading permit (see attached). Conditions discussed included limiting the amount of fill, limiting the slope of the filling, requiring erosion controls such as sodding or seeding or other measures and depositing money in escrow with the City to guarantee that the conditions will be met. Please note the draft conditions were taken from a grading permit issued by the City for a much smaller project.

For your information, attached are plans submitted by Mr. Gisslen. Mr. Gisslen has been asked to attend the September 16 meeting to discuss his request with the Council.

In order to ensure either completion of this filling project or removal of the fill from the site, the Council needs to approve (with appropriate conditions) or deny Mr. Gisslen's request.

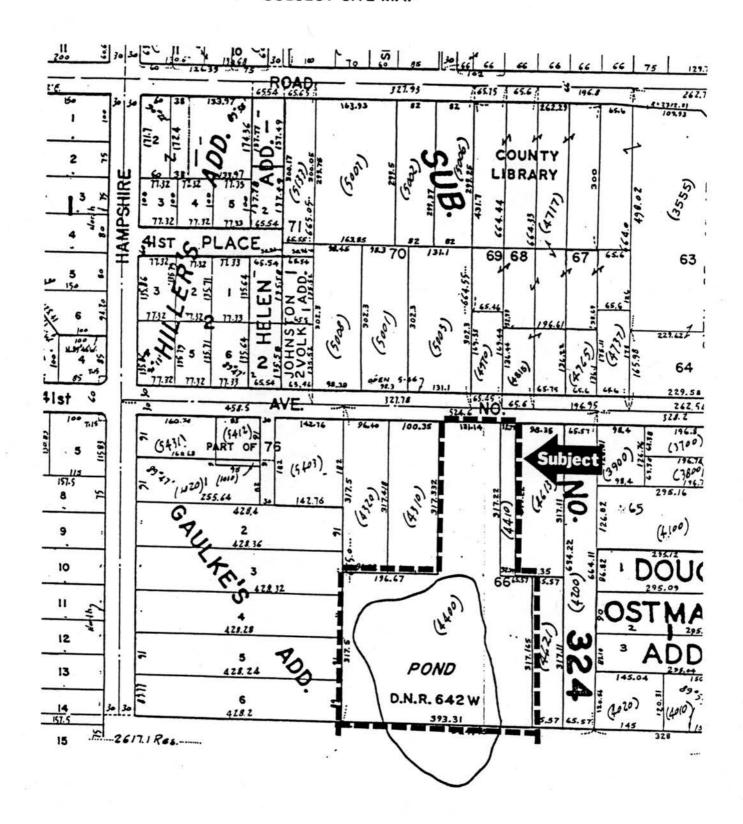
CONDITIONS FOR GRADING PERMIT AT 6427 41ST AVENUE

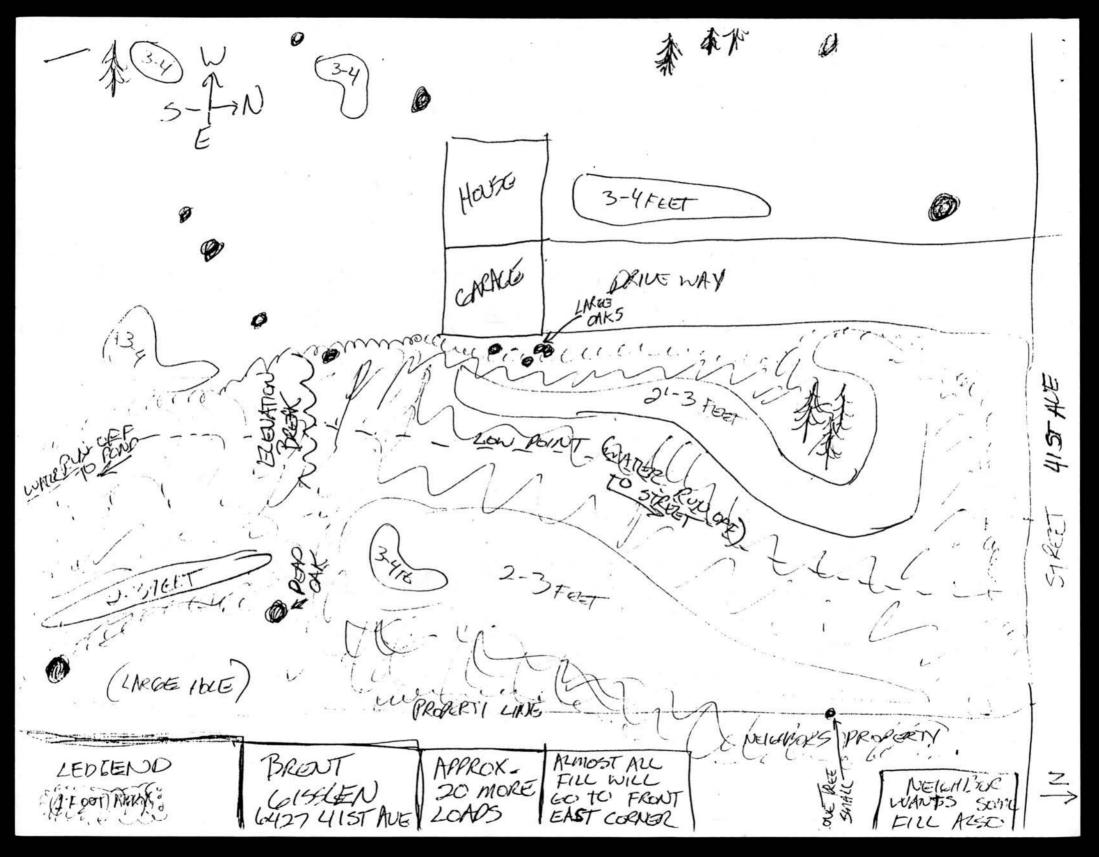
- Work shall consist of leveling fill already deposited on site consistent with grading plan and covering with approximately 20 loads of black dirt.
- The slope of the fill shall be constructed so that it meets existing ground at all adjacent property lines. No grading or filling shall be permitted in the established floodplain. Further, no slope shall be greater than 3 to 1.
- 3) The embankment area shall be seeded or sodded by October 15.
- 4) If circumstances warrant, the owner shall install silt fence to control erosion onto adjacent property or into the floodplain as directed by the City.
- 5) The owner shall escrow \$100 with the City to insure compliance with the above conditions. The money will be released upon proper completion of the work.

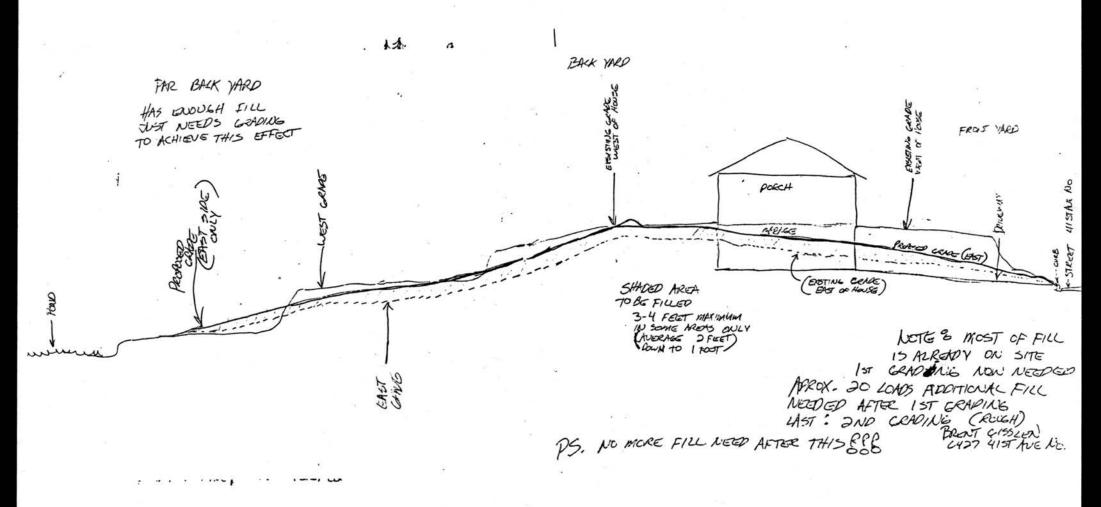
The owner of said property hereby acknowledges the conditions noted above and agrees to adhere to all conditions in the performance of all work.

.--

Owner	Date







MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 12, 1991

TO: Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

FROM: Bill Barber, Building Inspector

SUBJECT: Final Plat

Twin Lake Shores 2nd Addition

DEPARTMENT HEAD REVIEW: ala - 9/12/91

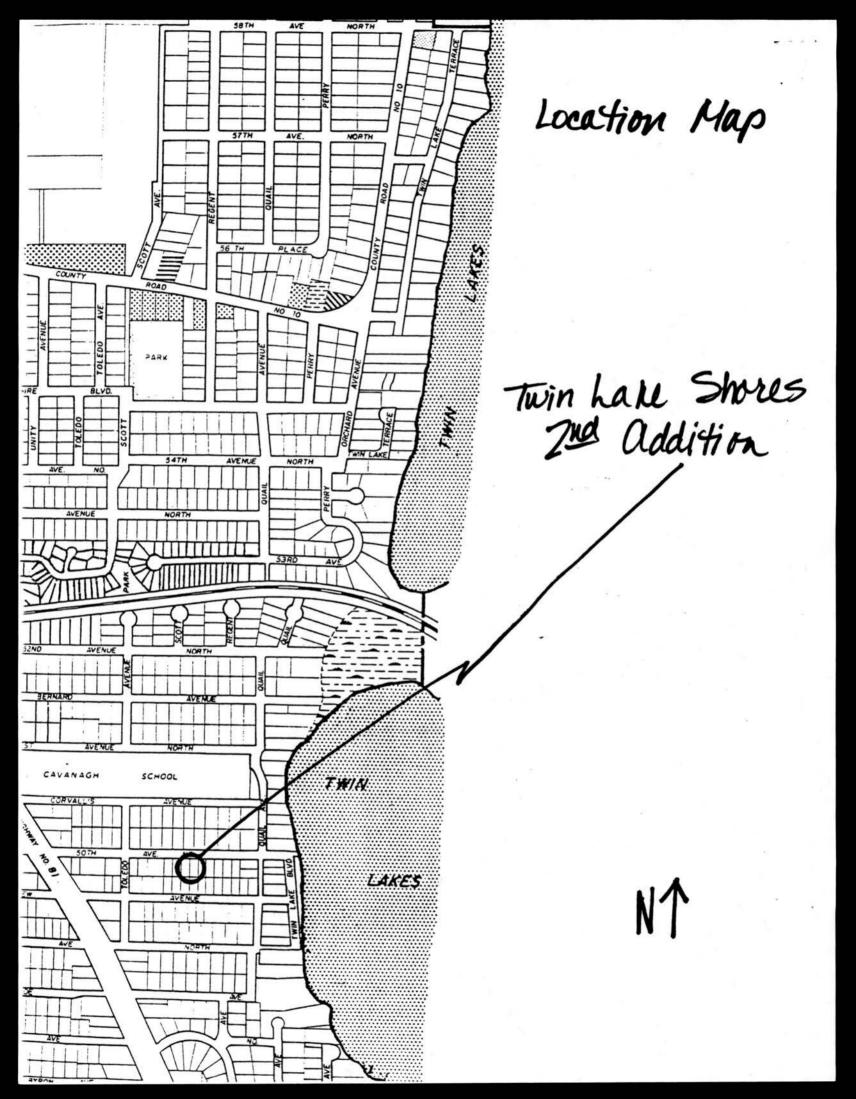
BACKGROUND

The final plat has been received for the Twin Lake Shores 2nd Addition and is consistent with the preliminary plat. The City Council approved the preliminary plat on August 6, 1991.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the resolution approving final plat of Twin Lake Shores 2nd Addition.

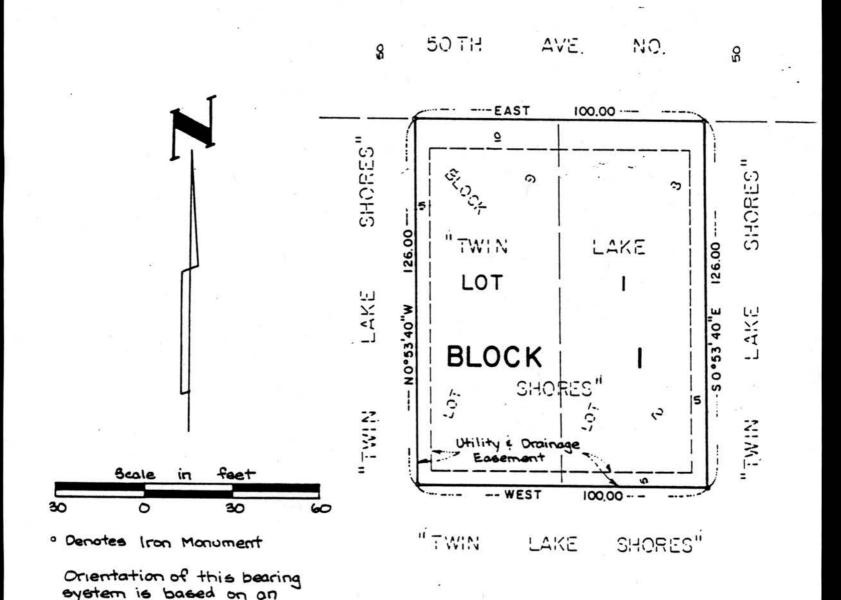
kk



TWIN LAKE SHORES 2ND ADDITION

FINAL PLAT

LOT SURVEYS COMPANY, INC.
LAND SURVEYORS



assumed datum

RESOLUTION NO. 91-

RESOLUTION APPROVING PLAT TWIN LAKE SHORE 2ND ADDITION

WHEREAS, the City of Crystal is a Municipal Corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Crystal has adopted subdivision regulations for the orderly, economic, and safe development of land within the City, and

WHEREAS, the City of Crystal has considered the application for a subdivision plat for Twin Lake Shores 2nd Addition, as submitted by the Crystal Economic Development Authority.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Crystal hereby approves the plat entitled Twin Lake Shores 2nd Addition, City of Crystal, Hennepin County, Minnesota.

By roll call and voting aye:

Adopted this	day of	, 1991.	
8		Mayor	
ATTEST:			
City	Clerk		

MEMORANDUM

To:

David J. Kennedy

From:

Steven M. Tallen

Date:

August 30, 1991

Re:

Proposed Trespassing Ordinance

After the City Prosecutor's Office submitted a proposed trespassing ordinance to the City Council, the Council directed you to examine the ordinance from a constitutional perspective to see what, if any, problems and/or liability could be created for the City by enforcing the proposed ordinance. The ordinance as proposed, amended Section 2005 of the Crystal City Code to read:

- Subd. 1. On any premises privately owned but open to the use of the general public, no person shall remain on said premises after having been requested to leave by the owner of said premises, an authorized representative of the owner, or any other person or entity entitled to possession of the premises.
- Subd. 2. On any property privately owned but opened to the use of the general public, no person shall return to said property after receipt of a written notice of trespass from the owner, an authorized representative of the owner, or any other person or entity entitled to possession of the premises, or law enforcement official, which notice prohibits the person from returning to said premises. Such prohibition shall be effective for two years from the date the written notice was served.

The written notice under this Subd. 2 shall be personally served upon the party prohibited from entering the property and an affidavit of service shall be executed at the time of service. No prosecution shall be maintained under Subd. 2 of this Section unless the property owner or other complaining party can produce a copy of the notice of trespass and a signed affidavit of service.

In researching the ordinance, I have examined both Minnesota and U.S. Supreme Court opinions and believe that while there are some areas of legitimate concern, the City would not be prohibited on constitutional grounds from adopting and enforcing the above ordinance.

Many of the cases dealt with trespassing as a free speech issue. These cases involve picketing by labor organizations, pamphletting by different special interest groups and similar types of conduct. The holdings in these cases is that shopping center property, while technically private in nature, has a quasi public aspect to it very similar to the streets and sidewalks in a traditional downtown area. Based upon that analysis, as long as pamphleteers, picketers, or other persons desiring to get their message across, behave in a generally orderly manner, the owner or operator of a shopping center cannot prohibit those people from exercising their

right of free speech in areas that are generally open to the public. See State v. Miller, 159 N.W.2d 895 (Minn. 1968). But, in State v. Scholberg, 395 N.W.2d 454 (Minn. App. 1986 rev. denied) the Minnesota Court of Appeals held that an antiabortion pamphleteer did not have a right to pass out leaflets in the lobby of a private office building where a clinic which performed abortions was located. The defendant raised, and the Court specifically rejected the contention that the business invitees passing through the lobby of the office building had the power to grant a license to the defendant to be in the lobby of the office building. The Court held the tenants of the building and not the owner had the power to grant a license to the business invitees to enter the building.

The key factor connecting all of these cases is that trespassing is only a crime if the suspect does not possess a "claim of right." A "claim of right" is not an affirmative defense, but is an element of the offense of trespassing. State v. Brechon, 352 N.W.2d 745 (Minn. 1984). While freedom of association and freedom of speech have long been recognized as important constitutional rights which can give rise to a "claim of right," freedom to shop has never received such recognition. Therefore, if the ordinance as proposed is used to remove people from shopping center or other areas of private property which are generally open to the public on the basis of political, ideological, religious, or other suspect reasons, the ordinance would be unconsitutional as applied and could possibly open the City up to a civil rights lawsuit under U.S. Code § 1983. If the ordinance is used, as I understand it is intended to be used, to simply order people who have been arrested for shoplifting and other crimes not to return to the shopping center premises, there would be no such liability in my opinion.

I do not believe there would be any more exposure to liability for the City under the proposed ordinance than there is under the existing ordinance which requires that a person be asked to leave and refuse before they can be prosecuted. If a merchant only ordered people of a certain racial background or religious affiliation off of his property, and if the City prosecuted those who refused knowing they had been selected on the basis of illegal discrimination, there would be potential liability under either the City Ordinance as it now stands, or the proposed ordinance.

From a practical perspective, before the City could prosecute persons under the proposed ordinance, the City would have to be able to prove that the individual did not have a claim of right to be on the property. In the case of the common areas of a shopping center, this would mean that <u>all</u> of the center tenants had agreed to ban the individual.

SUMMARY

I do not see any constitutional prohibition on the enactment of the proposed ordinance. If the ordinance were unconstitutionally applied, to restrict freedom of speech, religion, or other protected activity, I do not believe it would past muster. Without changing the language of the proposed ordinance, the prosecuting office and police will have to be certain that the party who serves the notice envisioned in Subd. 2 of the ordinance does in fact have authority from all of the tenants of the building to issue such notice. This may be an administrative headache but is not impossible.

Roseville has had an ordinance similar to the proposed ordinance for several years and according to their City Attorney, has never had the ordinance challenged on constitutional grounds.

In my research I restricted myself to Minnesota and U.S. Supreme Court opinions, if you wish me to conduct further research or an examination of State statutes on trespassing on a state by state basis, please let me know.

SMT

Office of the Sheriff

SHERIFF DON OMODT 6 COURTHOUSE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55415

(612) 348-3744

August 20, 1991

The Honorable Betty Herbes Mayor, City of Crystal 4141 Douglas Drive North Crystal, Minnesota 55422

Dear Mayor Herbes:

In accordance with Minnesota Statues, I am enclosing a copy of the Lockup Inspection Report of your facility. This inspection was conducted by Captain Jalma of the Hennepin County Sheriff's Department, and copies of the report have also been forwarded to the Commissioner of Corrections and to your Chief of Police.

Note Fire Inspection Report indicates a second means of egress should be provided for cell area.

If you have any questions regarding our findings and written comments, please feel free to call me at 348-4946 or Captain Jalma at 348-8358.

Sincerely,

DON OMODT, SHERIFF

By: David T. Hile

Inspector

DTH:dj Encl.

Commissioner of Corrections cc: Chief James Mossey

1500

STATE OF MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS MN 55104

450 NO.	Syndicate	St	St.	Paul	i Nazor	١
SHERIFF !	OCKIID INCOM	CTIO		MAT	,	•

e of L	llage		County Hennepin
	.ocku	p: 🛛 City	Village Used by Municipality and County
e of C	Office	er in Charge James Mossey	Title Chief
or		Betty Herbes	Clerk Darlene George
•		dministration	
	1.	How is prisoner register kept?	Good (X) Fair () Poor ()
	2.	How are firearms, tools, etc., st	sfeguarded? Well(X) Poor()
	3.	How is fire protection? Good (X) Fair () Poor ()
	7	How often are prisoners checked	der Every 1/7 Hrs.
	۶.	le a lailer or Cuesdian almana	aximum Time 36 hours Average Time 4-8 hours
	0.	If not, explain procedure used:	present when someone is being held? Yes (X) No ()
	7.	Does Jailer or Custodian sleep	pispatcher
	8.	Do security procedures appear p	nights while on duty? Yes () No (X)
	9.	What is general condition of cler	anliness?
		Excellent () Good (X) .	Fair () Poor ()
	10.	Is lockup swept every day? Yes	(X) No()
	11.	Is lockup thoroughly cleaned at	least once every two weeks or whenever needed? Yes (X) No. ()
		COMMENTS: ITEMS #10	& 11: Daily cleaning service maintains cleanliness.
		S AA-YE SAN	
		vilding	
	1.	General condition? Excellent () Good(X) Fair() Poor()
	2.	Are safety screens provided? Y	es () No (X) What are their condition? Good () Fair () Poor (
	٠,	Does Jailer of Custodian have si	uitable space? Yes (X) No ()
	٩.	What is condition of windows?	Good (X) Fair () Poor ()
		COMMENTS:	No windows in cell area
•	:. c	dia .	•
		Operation of cell doors? Good (X) Fair () Poor ()
	2.	Condition of cell locks? Excelle	Extra Control () Poor () ent () Good (X) Fair () Poor ()
	3.	Type of cell locks? Keyed, snat	p() Keyed, bolt (X) Padlock () Remote control ()
		COMMENTS:ITEMS#3: Ou	uter door entry is bolted and inner cell door is a snap
22			
D	. B.	-d-d:	
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G.	Lighting 1. Amount of light: Days: Good (X) Fair () Poor () Nights: Good (X) Fair () Poor () 2. Wiring: Excellent () Good (X) Fair () Poor () 3. Are switches and fixtures out of reach of prisoners? Yes (X) No () 4. Are cells well enough lighted for reading? Yes (X) No ()
н.	4. Are cells well enough lighted for reading? Yes (X) No () How well? Good () Fair () Poor () COMMENTS: Medical and Health Services 1. Is illness given immediate attention? Yes (X) No () 2. Is a doctor readily available? Yes (X) No () 3. Is a hospital available? Yes (X) No () Distance from Lockup? 2.5 miles to North Memorial 4. First aid supplies? Good (X) Fair () Poor () None (). COMMENTS:
1.	Feed 1. Is food prepared at lockup? Yes (X) No() 2. Who supplies food?Frozen TV dinners are purchased at the local super valu and stor 3. Preparation: Excellent() Good(X) Fair() Poor() at the Police Dept. They 4. Quantity: Good(X) Fair() Poor() are served by on duty star 5. Temperature when served? Hot(X) Cool() Cold() as needed. 6. Cleanliness in food serving? Good(X) Fair() Poor() COMMENTS:
J.	Paint and General Appearance 1. Outside appearance: Good (X) Fair () Poor () 2. Interior appearance: Good (X) Fair () Poor () 3. Paint condition: Excellent Good Fair Poor - Ceilings () (X) () () - Walls () (X) () () - Floors () (X) () () - Cellwork () (X) () ()
	3. General cleanup needed: None
į	S. Improper use of detention space? Yes () No (X) Explain: The number of 1990 bookings: 1009 (695 males, 155 females, 159 juveniles
K. I	Recommendations: Annual fire inspection report has not been received. When received it will be forwarded. *FIRE INSPECTION REPORTS HAS BEEN ATTACHED. AS OF 072391*
Dene	of Inspection July 19 , 19 91 Lt. Claud Loose Signature of Sheriff or Deputs
DIST	RIBUTION BY SHERIFF Hennepin County
Com	missioner of Corrections Minneapolis County Seet

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NAME:	to	1 DJ	ار منا	· Mar	4	PROPERTY NUMBER:	IL		1 2181414
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CLASSI	IFICATI	TIONS:		INSPECTION 7	ON DATE(S):	PERMI	ITS REQUIR	ED:	
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Nine e	Reprise Sylve any of subject of the	Relia Frovida Prisores System Systems	Reliable management of the superior of the sup	NAME: Tystal Police + Ce Ly 4/4/ Douglas D City of Crysta WIMBER STREE STATE STATE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE STREE CORRECTIONS CORRECTIONS CORRECTIONS Reliable means a provided for prompt prisoness which mean of eyeas should be p and Exit lights of ay Eneugency lights of ay Eneugency lights of ay Entinguishers are au Smake detectors are Back up generator is cove property was inspected by the Cry indicated in order to bring the property ave any questions regarding these items s subject to appeal. CLASSIFICATIONS: 1 H1 11 R1 2 H2 12 R3 3 H3 3 4 H4 M1 H5 M2	NAME: rystal Police + Collar STREET 4/4/ Dougles Drive 9 City of Crystal (JOMBER) STREET SAME CORRECTIONS NEEDED Reliable mans are to provided for prompt release fusioness, which means a se of eyears should be provided backs. Exit lights obay Energy lights obay Energy lights obay Energy lights obay Energy lights obay Entinguishers are allegated by the Crystal Fire Desindicated in order to bring the property into compilate any questions regarding these items, please can be appeal. DISTRICT (CLASSIFICATIONS: INSPECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	NAME: Prystal Police of Calbaraa WHY Doughes Drive 91. City of Crystal GOMBER STREET GITY SAME CORRECTIONS NEEDED CORRECTIONS NEEDED Reliable mans are to be provided for colours should be provided for cell briss. City of Crystal CORRECTIONS NEEDED Reliable mans are to be provided for cell briss. City of prompt release of prisoness which reams a second me of gyras should be provided for cell briss. City of Calbara and alegants. Critically of ay	NAME: Tystal Police + Cellana NUMBER: HI Y Douglas Drive 9. City of Crystal (Windler STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY STREET GTY RE CORRECTIONS NEEDED RE RE Relicable means are to be provided for cell for property as second means of a	NAME: NAME: NAME: NAME: NAME: NUMBER: NUMB	NAME: PROPERTY INTERNATEDON STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STATE CONTACT NAME: PROPERTY INDIVIDED STREET STATE CODE REFERENCE CORRECT BY REFERENCE

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

450 No. Syndicate St., St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
LOCKUP INSPECTION REPORT

		Village City of Crystal County Hennepin		•
C	ity or	Village Health Officer: Pamela A. Foster, Supervising Sanitarian		
		: 4141 Douglas Drive, Crystal, MN 55422 Phone: 5	37-842	1
N	ame c	and Title of Officer in Charge of Lockup: <u>Chief James Mossey</u>		
A.	. BU	ILDING	24	
	1.	Are interior walls and ceiling adequately painted:	Yes_X	No
	2.	Are outside windows provided with mosquito screen? no windows	Yes	
В.	HEA	ATING AND VENTILATION		
	1.	Is ventilation adequate: Summer, Yes X No Winter, Yes X No		
	2.	Is there evidence of dampness in prisoners' quarters:	Yes 1	No X
		Is heat adequate for winter use?	Yes_X	
_		Wan in	1631	140
C.	PLU	IMBING		
		Are toilets clean:	Yes	No X
	2.	If no toilets, specify what is used: Is it sanitary?	Yes 1	
	3.	Are washbasins clean:	Yes N	
	4.	If no washbasin, specify what is used: Is it sanitary?	Yes N	
	5.	Has water supply been approved by a Health Authority:	Yes X	Vo.
	6.	Has sewage system been approved by a Health Authority:	Yes X	
		Are drinking water facilities sanitary:	Yes X	
		Is supply of water for washing adequate:	Yes X	
	9.	Are facilities for prisoners' hygiene sanitary:	Yes_X	40
D.	BED	S AND BEDDING		
	1.	Are mattresses or pads used: Yes_X No If so, are they clean?	Yes N	, x
	2.	Are blanket and other bedding used: Yes X No If so, are they clean?	Yes_X	No
	3.	Is bedding issued each new prisoner: Yes X No If so, is it clean?	Yes X	YO
E.		JSEKEEPING	1es N	40 <u> </u>
	1.	Is lockup free of storage:	Yes_X	i.
	2.	Is lockup free of debris:	Yes X	
	3	Are floors kent clean.		**
	4.	Are heds kent nect. Grime accumulated on hed frame honouth matterne	Yes	do X
	5.	Are windows kept clean: windows	Yes N	
	ο.	Are screens kept clean:		
	7.	Are walls and ceilings kept clean: ledges above floor dirty, splashes on wa	Ydes	do X
	8.	Are bars and cells kept clean:	Yes h	1- X
	9.	Is facility free of all insects and vermin:	Yes X N	do.
	10.	Is there any noticeable odor of disinfectant:	Yes N	
	11.	In your opinoin, is lockup sanitary and liveable:	Yes X N	

×		
F. FOOD		
1. Are prisoners fed 3 times each day, Va. X	• Manual Warring to the Manual Manual Training	
 Are prisoners fed 3 times each day: Yes X No Is a balanced diet provided prisoners: frozen 	inot, how many times daily?	. Y
Is food adequately prepared:		Yes_X No
4. Are eating utensils adequately cleaned between use	single service used	Yes_X No
of the state of th	nitan.	Yes_X No
If food is not prepared in building, are delivery and	distribution sanitary?	Yes No
G. MEDICAL SERVICES	w M	A AND THE PARTY OF
Are first aid facilities and ability to use them adequat	personnel are trained lat	responders
2. Are provisions beyond first aid for injured or sick prise	e: Personner are crained isc	Yes_X_ No
 Name of licensed medical doctor used when needed: 	North Memorial On-call Docto	Yes_X_ No
 Name of hospital used when needed: North Me 	emorial Hospital, Robbinsdale	, MN
RECOMMENDATION	TO GOVERNING BODY	
BUILDING: OK		3
	393	
HEATING AND VENTILATION: OK		Y
PLUMBING OK		
FEOMBING OX	200	
	3.6	
BEDS AND BEDDING: Mattress with torn cover	should be replaced. Vinvl	mattress
covers must be sanitized following each	use. Use of bleach (1 tsp/	lgal water) or
a similar product in a spray bottle is	adequate for sanitizing.	-3
HOUSEKEEPING: Routine cleaning of cell fl	oors, walls, bed frames and	toilet facilitie
is necessary. Accumulation of grime, d	irt, dust and spill througho	ut facility.
FOOD OK		=
FOOD: UK		
		*
HEDICAL CERVICES OF .	*	
MEDICAL SERVICES: OK		
— REM.	ARKS —	
		30
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Date of Inspection: August 22 10 91	Marian M Land	
Dore of Inspection:	Thornea III wage	Health Officer
	Sanitarian Aide	
*		
	Crystal	
NA.		Minnesota

HOLMES & GRAVEN

CHARTERED

DAVID J. KENNEDY

Attorney at Law

Direct Dial (612) 337-9232

470 Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

Telephone (612) 337-9300 Facsimile (612) 337-9310

September 11, 1991

Jerry Dulgar City Manager City of Crystal 4141 Douglas Drive North Crystal, MN 55422

Dear Jerry:

At the request of Bill Barber, I am sending along a resolution and ordinance extending the sign ordinance variance moratorium for six months.

Yours truly

David J. Kennedy

DJK:jes

Enclosure

RESOL	UTION	NO. 9	1
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RESOLUTION RELATING TO SIGNS: EXTENDING THE MORATORIUM ON SIGN VARIANCES

BE IT Resolved by the City Council of the City of Crystal, Minnesota as follows:

Section 1. Background; Findings.

- 1.01. By Resolution No. 91-13 (Resolution) and Ordinance No. 91-7 (Ordinance), the City imposed a moratorium until September 30, 1991 on the granting of variances under subsection 406.30 of the City sign ordinance (Sign Ordinance) all pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 462.355, subdivision 4 (Act).
- 1.02. The City has not completed the necessary studies to make appropriate revisions to the Sign Ordinance.
- 1.03. The City staff has recommended that the moratorium be extended for a period of six months as permitted by the Act.

Section 2. Moratorium; Extension.

- 2.01. The moratorium established by the Resolution is extended until March 30, 1992.
- 2.02. The Resolution is re-enacted as originally enacted but with an expiration date of March 30, 1992.

	· ·	Mayor	
ATTEST:			
ATTEST.	City Clerk		

ORDINAN	CE	NO.	91	
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AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS: EXTENDING THE MORATORIUM ON SIGN VARIANCES

THE CITY OF CRYSTAL ORDAINS:

Section 1. Background; Findings.

- 1.01. By Resolution No. 91-13 (Resolution) and Ordinance No. 91-7 (Ordinance), the City imposed a moratorium until September 30, 1991 on the granting of variances under subsection 406.30 of the City sign ordinance (Sign Ordinance) all pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 462.355, subdivision 4 (Act).
- 1.02. The City has not completed the necessary studies to make appropriate revisions to the Sign Ordinance.
- 1.03. The City staff has recommended that the moratorium be extended for a period of six months as permitted by the Act.

Section 2. Moratorium; Extension

- 2.01. The moratorium established by the Ordinance is extended until March 30, 1992.
- 2.02. This Ordinance is effective in accordance with Crystal City Code, subsection 110.11, and applies to applications for variances submitted after September 30, 1991.
- 2.03. The Ordinance is re-enacted as originally enacted but with an expiration date of March 30, 1992.

·-			Mayor	
ATTEST:				
	City Clerk			

HOLMES & GRAVEN

Attorneys at Law

ROBERT A. ALSOP RONALD H. BATTY STEPHEN J. BUBUL ROBERT C. CARLSON CHRISTINE M. CHALE JOHN B. DEAN MARY G. DOBBINS STEFANIE N. GALEY CORRINE A. HEINE JAMES S. HOLMES DAVID J. KENNEDY JOHN R. LARSON WELLINGTON H. LAW CHARLES L. LEFEVERE 470 Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402 (612) 337-9300

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OF COUNSEL ROBERT L. DAVIDSON JOHN G. HOESCHLER

337-9219

August 8, 1991

Mr. Jerry Dulgar City Manager City of Crystal 4141 Douglas Drive North Crystal, MN 55422

RE: Municipal Liability under Superfund

Our File CR205-49

Dear Mr. Dulgar:

Enclosed is an analysis of the Toxic Cleanup Equity and Acceleration Act of 1991, a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey. His address is SH-506, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-3002.

The legislation would have the effect of exempting municipalities and other persons from contribution actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601, et seq. ("CERCLA") on the basis that they are liable for generation or transportation of municipal solid waste. Under the bill, municipal solid waste means solid waste generated by households and office buildings and other sources when it is similar to household waste. The proposed legislation would apply to any response action or suit in which final judgment had not been entered by a court before the date of the enactment of the act or in which a court approved settlement had been reached.

The legislation would not exempt a municipality from liability for waste containing hazardous substances in an amount in excess of that which one would expect to find in waste generated by households.

Strictly from the standpoint of its own protection, it would seem appropriate for the City of Crystal to consider adopting a resolution supporting this proposed legislation and sending a copy of the resolution to Senator Lautenberg.

Mr. Jerry Dulgar August 8, 1991 Page Two

I am currently involved in defending three other cities from claims that they generated or transported solid waste to a landfill which is now in the process of cleanup pursuant to CERCLA. In all three cases it would appear that the cities had minimal association with the site. Nevertheless, because there is a small amount of connection to the site (e.g., "seven pickup loads of leaves"), they are forced to defend themselves from claims by other PRP's that the cities should participate financially in cleanup of the site on a basis which we feel is excessive. Under a pending PRP group settlement these cities could be required to pay from \$18,000 to \$100,000 toward the clean up. If they don't participate they could later be adjudged to be liable for significantly more, depending on the number of parties to any litigation, the cost of clean up and the evidence available upon which to apportion liability. Under the pending settlement negotiations, companies which generated huge amounts of hazardous substances which may have been disposed of at the site are allocated only twice the share of cleanup costs of cities which generated minimal amounts of hazardous substances and recycled most of those. This experience has persuaded us that public bodies which don't generate more then minimal amounts of hazardous substances should not be treated the same as parties which do generate significant amounts of such wastes.

Please let me know if you have any questions about the proposed legislation or other environmental matters.

very truly,

RJL:dh

cc: David Kennedy

Bill Monk

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE TOXIC CLEANUP EQUITY AND ACCELERATION ACT OF 1991 8. 1557

Section 1--Short Title

The short title of the legislation is the "Toxic Cleanup Equity and Acceleration Act of 1991" (TCEAA). The legislation contains amendments to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 et seq. Any reference to "CERCLA" or "Superfund" should be construed as a reference to that act.

Section 2--Amendments to CERCLA definitions

This section adds three definitions to CERCLA. The section does not alter any existing definitions under CERCLA and thus, for example, continues to define "person" as virtually any public or private entity or natural person, including federal, state, and local governments.

The section defines "municipal solid waste" (MSW) as including all waste materials generated by households and office buildings, as well as waste from other sources when it is similar to household waste. The definition also includes small amounts of hazardous waste that can legally become part of the municipal waste stream under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6921(d). The term includes all constituent components of MSW, even though some of them might be deemed hazardous

substances under CERCLA when they exist apart from MSW. The term does not include incinerator ash.

The section defines "sewage sludge" as essentially any residue removed during the treatment of waste water at a publicly-owned treatment works.

The section defines "municipality" to be any political subdivision of a state and includes individuals who act in an official capacity on behalf of a municipality.

Section 3--Third-party suits for MSW or sewage sludge

Under CERCLA, "potentially responsible parties" (PRPs) who have been notified by EPA that they may be liable for cleanup costs have the right to sue other parties who may also be responsible for the hazardous waste site. Such "third-party" or "contribution" suits provide PRPs a mechanism for making other polluters share the cleanup costs.

This section modifies CERCLA to prevent third-party contribution suits against municipalities or other persons if their only actions were related to the generation or transportation of MSW or sewage sludge. As used herein, "generation" or "generators" is meant to refer to actions or persons described by section 107(a)(3) of CERCLA and may include arranging for the transportation, treatment, or disposal of hazardous substances. "Transportation" or "transporters" is meant to refer to actions or persons described by section 107(a)(4). If municipalities owned or operated a facility, or generated or transported waste materials that do not meet the

definitions of municipal solid waste and sewage sludge, the block on third-party suits does not apply.

This section also codifies EPA's Interim Municipal Settlement Policy, 54 Fed. Reg. 51071 (1989). It states that the President must not sue municipalities or other persons who merely generated or transported MSW or sewage sludge, unless "truly exceptional circumstances" exist. These circumstances exist when the President has reliable evidence from a particular site that hazardous substances have been released that are not ordinarily found in MSW or sewage sludge and that those substances have come from commercial, institutional, or industrial processes, not households. Truly exceptional circumstances also exist when the toxicity and volume of waste from commercial, institutional, and industrial sources is insignificant compared with the toxicity and volume of the MSW or sewage sludge, or when absent all the hazardous substances from commercial, institutional, and industrial sources, the hazardous substances from municipal solid waste or sewage sludge would be a significant cause of the · contamination requiring the cleanup. When non-household trash at a site is alleged to be similar to ordinary household garbage, the President may require that the generators or transporters of the trash bear the burden of proving that similarity.

The section identifies two specific situations that can never amount to truly exceptional circumstances. First, when MSW or sewage sludge have been contaminated with hazardous substances at a waste transfer station, the generator or transporter of the

original MSW or sewage sludge is not held responsible for the subsequent contamination (unless the generator or transporter also owned or operated the waste transfer station). Second, when sewage sludge has been approved by the President for "beneficial reuse" such as fertilizer, or would have so qualified at the time of disposal, such sludge cannot be the basis for the President bringing a lawsuit under Superfund.

The section defines one situation in which a municipality will not be liable under Superfund for exercising its regulatory power: when it owns a public right-of-way, such as a road or sewage pipeline, over which hazardous substances are transported. Section 4--Settlements

The section creates a special settlement opportunity for municipal generators and transporters of MSW and sewage sludge.

When a municipality is notified by any person that it may be sued for generating or transporting MSW or sewage sludge, the section permits the municipality to request the President to enter into a settlement for all or part of the municipality's potential liability. The section requires that the settlement must be reached within 120 days, unless specific conditions are met.

Once the municipality requests a settlement, a moratorium on administrative or judicial action against the municipality begins, and it continues until a negotiated settlement is reached or until the President publishes an explanation of why a settlement cannot be reached. A municipality may ask a federal

district court to review the President's decision denying the request for settlement.

The section provides for only three acceptable reasons for failing to settle: the municipality refuses to pay according to specific cost allocation criteria (see next paragraph), the municipality refuses to agree to settlement terms routinely required by the President in settlements with parties who bear insignificant responsibility for sites, or there is insufficient information to allocate costs. If the President believes there is insufficient information, the moratorium is extended until enough information is obtained, but a completed remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) is deemed to provide sufficient information, at least for the portion of the site studied in the RI/FS. Also, if the President has settled with another party (other than a de minimis party), it is presumed that he has enough information to settle with the municipality regarding matters addressed in the prior settlement.

The section requires a municipality to pay for costs based on the portion of its MSW or sewage sludge that consists of hazardous substances, not on the total volume of the waste. MSW and sewage sludge are assumed to contain no more than one-half of one percent (0.5%) constituent hazardous substances unless the President obtains reliable site-specific evidence to the contrary.

The section also requires the President to limit the amount a municipality must pay if payments would force a

municipality to dissolve, to declare bankruptcy, or to default on its debt obligations. A municipality can settle under this section even if it may face other liability for acts unrelated to its role as a generator or transporter of MSW or sewage sludge (although the settlement can ignore such other liability).

The section states that the settlement, which can take the form of a consent decree or administrative order, must include both a promise from the President (unless contrary to the public interest) not to sue the municipality again and protection from contribution suits or other claims under Superfund for matters addressed in the settlement.

The section provides that in the settlement the President cannot reserve any rights for further relief that he does not ordinarily reserve in settlements with parties who bear insignificant responsibility for sites. The President also cannot ask a municipality to indemnify the United States or require a municipality to violate laws about meeting its fiscal obligations. Finally, the President must encourage municipalities to contribute services instead of money and to make delayed payments or payments over time.

Section 5--Preliminary allocation of responsibility

This section provides that at the request of a municipality, the President must prepare a nonbinding preliminary allocation of responsibility, unless doing so would be contrary to the public interest. In such allocations, the volume of MSW and sewage sludge must refer to the portion of its MSW or sewage

sludge that consists of hazardous substances, not on the total volume of the waste.

Section 6--Retroactivity

This section provides that the TCEAA applies to all administrative or judicial actions that began before the effective date of the TCEAA, unless a final court judgment has been rendered or a court-approved settlement agreement has been reached.



AMERICAN COMMUNITIES FOR CLEANUP EQUITY 1350 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 1100 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-4798

TELECOPIERS (202) 393-3734 TELECOPIERS (202) 879-4001 (202) 879-4081

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1991

EPA SETTLEMENT INITIATIVE COMMENDABLE, BUT LEGISLATION STILL NEEDED

Washington, D.C., July 17, 1991 -- American Communities for Cleanup Equity (ACCE), a coalition of 86 local governments in ten states, today commended the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for its new initiative on municipal liability under Superfund, but said that legislation was still needed to speed cleanup and prevent government resources from being squandered.

"The EPA initiative is a settlement initiative," said Rena Steinzor, the group's chief lobbyist in Washington, "and settlement is only appropriate if you think you should be liable for cleanup costs in the first place. For citizens across the country sued through their local governments for hundreds of millions because they took out the garbage, it is no comfort that they can run to the federal government and spend fewer millions settling their case."

"ACCE supports Superfund and the critical, national need to make cleanups faster and more effective," Steinzor added.
"Neither EPA nor counties, cities, and towns across America should be compelled to spend scarce resources wrangling about settlements because corporate defendants bring third party suits over garbage and sewage sludge."

"ACCE will participate actively in the EPA initiative but its top priority will remain immediate legislative relief," Steinzor said.

The coalition is seeking legislation that blocks corporate defendants from suing for billions in cleanup costs from parties who sent ordinary household garbage and sewage sludge to toxic waste sites. ACCE is also seeking amendments streamlining the settlement opportunities for local governments that are sued by the federal government and eliminating all liability when a local government's only involvement with a site was the regulation of private waste haulers.

For further information, contact Rena Steinsor, David Kolker, or Sandra Garbrecht at (202) 393-3734.

Wees S 1 E R N

League of California Cities

April 1991



A Funny Thing Happened On The Way To The Landfill: A Superfund Saga Teaching Children About Local Government • Keeping Kids From Crime



cleanup costs at Superfund sites when their only involvement was the generation of ordinary garbage or sewage sludge, unless the Agency had site-specific evidence that the local governments had also sent industrial hazardous wastes to the facility. Unfortunately, because the EPA policy says nothing about private parties filing suits against local governments, corporations have reacted to EPA's prosecutorial "amnesty" by targeting municipal "potentially responsible parties" (PRPs) for contribution to their cleanup costs. In addition to the suit against the California 29, in the past few months, similar actions have been filed by corporate defendants against local governments in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey.

Claiming municipal sites are expensive to clean up because the large volumes of municipal garbage spread toxic chemicals over large areas, these enterprising polluters argue that local governments are, in effect, responsible for these toxic dumps and should be made to pay according to the volume of waste contributed. These arguments conveniently overlook a key point. Studies show that municipal garbage contains less than one percent hazardous constituents. If industrial hazardous wastes were not codisposed with ordinary garbage (so their theory goes), these old municipal landfills would never become Superfund sites.

Adding insult to injury in the case against the 29 cities is the fact that many of us had no more direct "connection" to garbage disposal than to issue business licenses and, in some instances, franchises to private haulers, who in turn contracted directly with individual households to pick up the trash. If local governments can be sued for issuing pieces of paper with a number on them, some of us wonder whether the real target of the suits is the individual householder, who in any event will pay if the corporations ultimately collect on their extravagant claims.

ow did we get to a place where the nation's toxic waste cleanup law could be read to target Mr. and Mrs. Jones, idly tossing their banana peels into the kitchen garbage can?

Superfund, or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as it is officially known, was enacted in 1980 to help clean up the nation's worst hazardous waste sites. In the last decade, some 1,300 sites have been listed as priorities for federal cleanup, but remedial action has been completed at only 52. The federal government has already spent over \$10 billion and will spend several billion more in the next five years. Cleanup can be very expensive, with average costs running as high as \$25 million per site, and many sites costing several times that amount. About 20 percent of the listed sites designated for priority cleanup are old municipal landfills which accepted a variety of waste materials, including large volumes of industrial hazardous wastes.

Many people make the mistake of viewing Superfund as a federal grant program, with no strings attached. In fact, Superfund is a dual track program: there is federal funding (or "seed money") for cleanup at the

How did we
get to a place
where the nation's
toxic waste cleanup
law could be read
to target Mr. and Mrs.
Jones, idly tossing
their banana peels
into the kitchen
garbage can?

nation's worst sites, but there is also strong liability for past and present site owners and operators, waste transporters, and waste generators, who include anyone who "arranged for" the disposal of hazardous materials. This "strict, joint and several" or "no fault" liability is designed both to compel "voluntary" private cleanups and to recover the costs the government has already spent at the sites, therefore constantly replenishing and supplementing the federal fund.

Because Congress wanted to cast a broad net in defining the scope of the cleanup program. Superfund imposes liability for materials that contain "hazardous substances." which are any of some 700-800 common





DATE: July 18, 1991

TO: All MAMA Members

FROM: Don Poss, City Manager, City of Blaine

Mark Nagel, City Manager, City of Anoka

RE: MEETING TO DISCUSS MUNICIPAL LIABILITY FOR SOLID WASTE

We are writing to invite you to a meeting to discuss the plight of local governments facing staggering superfund liability for the routine disposal of municipal solid waste and sewer sludge. The meeting will be held at Shoreview Community Center, 4600 North Victoria, Shoreview, on Thursday, August 15, 1991, at 11:00 a.m. Immediately following the meeting is the monthly MAMA luncheon, so you can make reservations for both by calling Carol Williams at AMM at 227 4008.

In the past few years, private polluters sued as "Potentially Responsible Parties" at superfund sites have started to search for "deep pockets" to sue to help shoulder enormous cleanup costs. These corporations have launched a major campaign to redistribute the lion's share of cleanup costs at municipal landfills to local governments and, ultimately, the taxpayer. If this campaign is successful, local governments and their taxpayers will pay the same amount to clean up a ton of old magazines or sewer sludge as industry pays to clean up a ton of hazardous waste.

Such efforts are taking place all over the country. At the Operating Industries landfill, a superfund site in California, 64 industrial corporations have sued 29 cities alleging the cities should pay up to 90% of the cleanup costs, which could exceed \$800 million. In our own state, the Cities of Anoka and Blaine, along with Anoka County, six other cities and townships, and over 100 corporations face a \$15 million cleanup bill at the Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill.

Although the EPA took a first step to protect local governments in its "interim municipal settlement policy" of December 1989, we do not believe that that policy goes far enough. The EPA announced in its settlement policy that it would not routinely pursue local governments under superfund, acknowledging that only a tiny fraction of municipal solid waste -- including both garbage and sewer sludge -- is

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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VOL. CCXVII NO 64 * * * Korren Errore

TUESDAY, APRIL 2 1991

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75 CENTS

Pollution Ploy

Big Corporations Hit By Superfund Cases Find Way to Share Bill

They Sue Small Businesses, Others That Put Garbage Into the Same Landfills

An Effort to Change the Law?

By ROBERT TOMSHO

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL UTICA, N.Y.—Doreen Merlino's troubles began last October when an inch-thick lawsuit was delivered to the two-table takeout where she sells pizza and spicy chicken wings. It accused her of sending hazardous waste to a landfill.

Filing the federal-court suit were two big corporations that, themselves accused of violating antipollution statutes, had agreed to commence a 59 million cleanup of the landfill. And they were trying to squeeze \$5 million of that cost from hundreds of Utica-area towns, school districts and small-business owners.

The two corporations—Special Metals Corp. and Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co.—didn't know exactly what kind of trash the tiny pizzeria had sent to the landfill, but their attorney says he surmised that it might have included empty cleanser or insecticide cans or some other item containing traces of toxins. They sued Ms. Merlino for \$3.000, although they said they would accept \$1.500 if she settled quickly.

Not Much Choice

Though not thinking she was guilty of anything, the stunned pizzeria owner quickly learned that defending herself would probably cost more than settling. "You don't have a choice." laments Ms. Merlino, who has cut her employees hours and stopped paying herself to save up the \$1.500. "Small businesses can't afford to fight these large corporations."

fight these large corporations."

Hundreds of small businesses, school districts and municipalities are facing that prospect as the federal Superfund law slogs into its second litigious decade. Passed in 1980, the law was based on the principle that polluters, not taxpayers, should pay to clean up the worst toxic problems. For a time, the cleanup burden fell primarily on deep-pocket corporations. But now, some alleged corporate polluters are trying to spread the pain.

Their primary weapon is garbage. Some corporations argue that they will have to treat tons of municipal solid waste to get to the hazardous material they are supposed to clean up. Others contend that even seemingly innocuous trash is laced with hazardous substances found in every-day products. Either way, they contend.

any entity that generates, hauls or dumps garbage, or—as some California municipalities have found—merely allows a trash hauler to do business within its boundaries can be held liable for cleanup costs.

"In household trash, on a normal basis, there is, say, half a percent" of toxic wastes, asserts Bernard Reilly, senior counsel for Du Pont Co. "That is enough for Superfund liability."

An Array of Lawsuits

Du Pont has joined Rohm & Haas Co.. Texaco Inc. and others in suing 50 municipalities in Camden. N.J., federal court over one Superfund-cited landfill in Gloucester Township. B.F. Goodrich Co. and Uniroyal Inc.'s Uniroyal Chemical Co. have haled 24 Connecticut communities into federal court in Hartford. And General Electric Co., Polaroid Corp. and others have sued 12 Massachusetts municipalities in Boston. None of these or similar cases have been adjudicated.

"The private sector is using its many years of experience with this statute to hit the unknowing. little-trained cities in the pocketbook." grumbles Kevin Murphy. city manager of Alhambra, Calif.. one of 29 Los Angeles suburbs being asked by Occidental Petroleum Corp.. Lockheed Corp., Procter & Gamble Co. and 61 other companies to fund 90% of a huge landfill cleanup that could cost as much as \$800 million.

Even with such a huge potential liability, Bell, Calif., a blue-collar community of 34,000, can't afford to consider a recently proferred settlement offer of about \$1.5 million in that case, filed in federal court in Los Angeles. "We would basically have to close up shop." says City Manager John Bramble, who has already laid off two city employees and nearly doubled trash-hauling fees to residents to pay legal bills expected to top \$125,000 this year.

Multiple Exposure

Aside from legal bills and the potential for expensive settlements or damage assessments, municipalities also worry about having to fend off multiple lawsuits because many use several landfills. "There's enormous potential out there for every city in the country," says Mayor Joseph Petruzzi of Bellmawr, N.J., which is fighting two such suits.

Critics of the suits contend that the corporations' long-term goal is to undermine political support for Superfund by miring it even further in litigation and dragooning threatened municipalities and small-business owners into lobbying federal officials for less-stringent cleanups and perhaps an overhaul of the statute itself.

"I have seen people sued—and settle—for waste no more hazardous than card-board," New Jersey Deputy Attorney General John MacDonald says. "The strategy is to make the entire Superfund system so ineffective that one way or another. Congress is going to be forced to scrap it."

The corporations pressing such suits contend that this litigation is the natural outgrowth of what they consider funda-

mentally flawed legislation hustled through a lame-duck Congress in the wake of the Love Canal scandal. The 1978 discovery of massive leaks of toxic wastes near Niagara Falls, N.Y., forced 240 families to abandon their homes. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), better known as the Superfund law, instructed the Environmental Protection Agency to list the nation's worst toxic-waste sites, identify "potentially responsible parties" and sue them for cleanup costs if necessary.

The "PRPs" could be generators or transporters of hazardous substances as well as owners or operators of landfills or other facilities where such substances had been, or could be, released. Moreover, one PRP could be held responsible for the entire cleanup, a fact that moved many corporations to settle with the government rather than go to court. The Superfund targets complain of being threatened with huge damage payments for once-legal methods of waste disposal. And they note that the vague legislation doesn't discriminate between a drumful of toxic chemicals and an empty bottle of drain cleaner.

"You don't have to have a lot, you only have to have a trace" of toxins to become a Superfund target, says Louis Petrone, a Utica attorney who has launched a legal blitzkrieg on behalf of his clients, Special Metals and Chesebrough-Pond's, a cosmetics giant owned by Unilever N.V.

The Utica case doesn't involve the largest or most dangerous hazardous-waste site, but it "is going to be the model for all the other cases where the big polluter is involved," predicts James Griffith, a Utica attorney for 16 of the defendants. Although most corporations have concentrated on suing municipalities and other governmental entities that can raise money via taxes, the Utica plaintiffs cut a broader swath, aiming at hundreds of small businesses. They stopped just short of holding individual homeowners liable for their trash.

The 603 defendants named in the suit represent 399 different entities, including an Eiks club, an exercise gym, a donut shop, a sausage factory, a pair of nursing homes and at least two small-business owners who died before their garbage got them sued. The 44 municipalities singled out include little Paris, N.Y., population 4.456, whose residents brought Ludlow's Sanitary Landfill to the attention of state regulators nearly 20 years ago.

Nestled among roiling woodlands and fields south of Utica, the 20-acre site was an illegal roadside dump until 1967, when James Ludlow, a businessman, bought it and began charging trash haulers, construction companies and municipalities to dump waste material. He also operated a fleet of trucks that vacuumed out septic tanks and industrial drainage pits and dumped their loads in the landfill.

Neighbors complained about rats, fires and stench, but Mr. Ludlow and his family avoided serious trouble until 1962. Then, tests detected dangerous levels of certain chemicals, including polychlorinated bi-

AGENDA

August 15, 1991

11:00 a.m.

- 1. INTRODUCTIONS -- Mark Nagel, City Manager, Anoka
- 2. MEETING PURPOSE -- Dan Poss, City Manager, Blaine
- 3. SUPERFUND AND MUNICIPAL LIABILITY -- David Kolker, American Communities for Cleanup Equity (ACCE)
 - 3.1 How superfund works.
 - 3.1.1 Superfund's focus on old toxic waste sites.
 - 3.1.2 Superfund's liability scheme.
 - 3.1.3 The hearing committee process in superfund litigation.
 - 3.1.4 The staggering costs of superfund cleanup.
 - 3.2 Epa's interim municipal settlement policy: how it helps, but not enough.
 - 3.2.1 The agency will not normally sue cities for municipal waste disposal.
 - 3.2.2 The policy does nothing to stop third-party contribution suits against local governments.
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Business

In the Clutches of the Superfund Mess

Everyone is suing everyone else — and some want to scrap the whole program.

By BARNABY J. FEDER

EVEN years elapsed from the time the Environmental Protection Agency identified the Helen Kramer Landfill in Mantua, N.J., as one of the nation's worst hazardous waste dumping grounds in 1982 until a \$55.7 million cleanup contract was awarded. Now that work is under way, the litigation over who will pay is rapidly escalating. The Federal Government is suing 25 companies and New Jersey is suing the same companies and 25 others. A handful of these defendants have sued 239 other parties they say are responsible for most of the waste. including Philadelphia and other municipalities. And most everyone is also suing their insurance companies.

Long delays, regiments of lawyers, blizzards of documents, a widespread sense of being unfairly singled out to shoulder others' responsibilities — this is life in the clutches of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, better known as Superfund. And that's when things are going smoothly, as they have by most accounts at Helen Kramer.

"Everyone misjudged how large the job was when we started," said Don R. Clay, the assistant administrator who oversees Superfund for the E.P.A.

Just as important, many groups — notably banks and municipalities - have been stunned by Superfund's reach. The law contains such broad definitions of who can be held liable for cleanup costs that they have found themselves named alongside chemical giants as defendants. Only a few banks have been named so far, but some courts have suggested that simply foreclosing on contaminated property could trigger liability. Municipalities, and hundreds of small businesses that rely on them for waste disposal, have discovered that the small amount of hazardous material in their solid waste is enough to drag them into Superfund cases.



A worker at the Helen Kramer Landfill in Mantua, N.J. So far, only about 60 hazardous waste ofes have been cleaned

Now, lobbyists for these groups are scurrying around Washington seeking "clarifications" of the law that would make clear that Congress never intended for them to be caught in Superfund's grip. And, to the consternation of environmental groups, some business groups are trying to harness the discontent into a frontal attack on Superfund's most basic principle, namely that those who created the nation's hazardous waste dumps should cover the cost of cleaning them up.

No-Fault System

Led by insurers and major generators of hazardous waste, these critics claim that the effort to assign responsibility at each site is adding billions of dollars to the cleanup bill and years to the timetable for getting the job done. Although they are short on specifics, they argue that some form of Government-operated no-fault system, financed by industry, is needed instead. Agreeing on the details of a no-fault proposal may well be an insurmountable challenge. Backers of the concept figure that they probably have until 1993

or even 1994 to develop a consensus. Congress ducked a debate on Superfund's effectiveness last fall with an abrupt, last-minute authorization to extend the current law through 1995.

But advocates of a no-fault system and their potential supporters may have their hand forced by banks and other lenders that are waging an active battle to gain immediate relief. Municipalities are lining up a similar drive. If either group shows signs of succeeding, a full-scale drive to dismantle Superfund's liability provisions could erupt this year.

"We aren't banging the drum to reconsider Superfund this year, but if Congress must, we want it to look at the whole thing," said Theresa Pugh, director of environmental quality at the National Association of Manufacturers, a trade group that has strongly criticized Superfund

without publicly supporting the drive to replace it with a no-fault system.

There is no denying that progress to date is disappointing. The E.P.A. has more than 1,200 disposal sites on its growing National Priority List and state environmental agencies list

hundreds more. While emergency cleanups have been undertaken at more than 400 sites, only 60 or so have been cleaned up so far even though \$11.2 billion overall has been spent or committed under the Superfund program. Meanwhile, "transaction costs" to pay for lawyers, multiple engineering studies and record-keeping have more than doubled the projected cost of some cleanups.

'No Concrete Evidence'

What is far from clear, though, is whether any other approach would be substantially quicker, cheaper or fairer. "We think the law is working well," said Bill Roberts, chief lobbyist for the Environmental Defense Fund. "There's no concrete evidence that there has been a situation where people responsible for a small part of the problem pay for most of it."

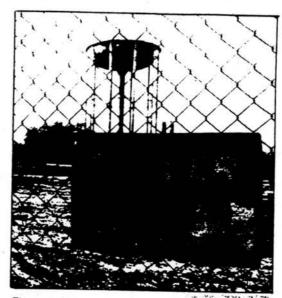
Under the Superfund law, the E.P.A. is authorized to accumulate a fund to initiate cleanups. The money comes from special taxes on industry as well as Congressional appropriations. But Congress also wanted the Government to be reimbursed for everything it spent, both to replenish the fund — which last year totaled \$5.5 billion — and to make companies far more careful about contributing to hazardous waste problems.

So Congress armed the E.P.A. with a variety of legal weapons to get that money. The agency's atom bomb is joint and several liability, a doctrine that allows it to pin all its costs on one or more deep-pocket companies against whom it has strong evidence. Then it is up to those defendants to find and sue other parties that ought to share the burden. That includes anyone connected with owning, operating or sending waste to the site.

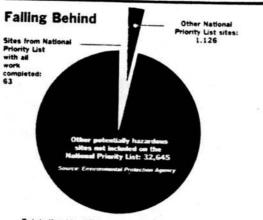
Insurance companies have led the way in lofting trial balloons about replacing the "polluter pays" principle with a large no-fault "environmental trust fund." Several proposals are floating around Washington about how a fund would be financed, most based on various business taxes.

"The more you tell people about how the law works today, the more shocked they are," said Linda Fuselier, a lobbyist working with the American International Group Inc., the New York-based insurance company that has been the most visible proponent of the trust fund concept.

Superfund critics are quick to concede that there is no simple answer to the nation's hazardous waste heritage. E.P.A. figures the average cleanup costs almost \$30 million and some experts say the nation will eventually have to spend as much as \$750 billion.



There are 1.200 sites on the E.P.A.'s priority list.



Total sites identified as potentially hazardous as of Dec. 31, 1990: 33,834

Unfair Treatment?

While agreeing that the task given the E.P.A. is overwhelming, business groups have complained from the beginning of Superfund's existence that the law leads to unfair treatment of thousands of businesses.

All too frequently, fruitless efforts to negotiate a sharing of burdens lead to litigation among hundreds of parties that drags on for years. Even mom-and-pop businesses that are eventually excused from significant payments and potential future liability because there is no record of extensive involvement in the site typically end up paying contributions of up to several thousand dollars as well as hefty attorney fees.

Not far from the Helen Kramer site, more than 400 parties are battling over responsibility for a 63-acre mountain of garbage left by Gloucester Environmental Management Services at a similar landfill. Lawyers representing different groups of defendants in negotiations spent more than \$20,000 a quarter on Fed-

Complaining To Congress

HE loudest complaining about Superfund's reach these days is coming from banks and other lending institutions.

Earlier this month, the Environmental Protection Agency proposed a rule that would protect banks from liability for cleanup costs on property they own through foreclosure or are connected to through standard lending activities. But bankers are still pressing Congress for legislation that would reinforce and extend the scope of the proposed rule.

In hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works this spring, the banks were hard pressed to come up with evidence that Superfund has imposed unwarranted financial burdens on them. One study showed that less than 50 of the 17,000 parties identified as potentially liable for Superfund sites were banks or other lenders.

The banks and 34 trade organizations representing borrowers argued, however, that fear of the law is crimping lending to companies — and even to homeowners — who might get caught up in a Superfund case. They also say Superfund could add billions to the costs the Federal Government faces in bailing out troubled savings and loan institutions.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey, said he wanted to hear more than anecdotal evidence of such problems before proceeding.

The same arguments, and the same criticism of the lack of hard data, characterize debate over a broader bill in the House that would grant a wider range of lending institutions protection against liability under a number of environmental laws. That bill is championed by Representative John J. La-Falce, a New York Democrat who is head of the Small Business Committee.

eral Express deliveries for three quarters simply to stay in touch with one another. "And that's with a volume discount and only using it when E.P.A. was pressing us for one- or two-day turnarounds on things too thick to fax," said Jack Lynch, a New Jersey environmental lawyer who represents a number of defendants.

As the Superfund program and its litigation expenses gather momentum, the chorus of those who feel they have been sideswiped by a well-intentioned but poorly designed policy is swelling. "It's hard to measure the grumpiness index, but it has gone up," said Mr. Clay, the Superfund administrator. Mr. Clay, who is widely praised for efforts to make Superfund perform more smoothly, said that he did not feel wedded to its approach. "I think it's time to start the debate on the liability issue," he said. "But how do we make sure that we don't stop working while we have it?" He frets that companies might stop cooperating if they thought the polluter-pays standard would be dropped. "Nobody wants to be the last one shot in a war," he said.

Bankers have the best-organized campaign for narrowing the scope of the current law, but municipalities are rapidly adding pressures of their own. Lobbyists for the group agree that a municipality should be treated like any other polluter if it operated a hazardous waste site or sent substantial amounts of hazardous waste to one. But municipal officials are

frightened and furious at court rulings that have interpreted Superfund broadly enough to include towns and cities in cases where they sent common garbage to private landfills or simply licensed private carters.

The E.P.A. agreed not to pursue municipalities in such cases in 1989, but that has not stopped private parties sued by the E.P.A. from doing so. In one notorious case, a Federal judge ruled last December that 64 companies sued by the E.P.A. have a right to sue 29 Los Angeles suburbs for 90 percent of a cleanup that could cost more than \$800 million. At the Los Angeles landfill and similar sites, which make up about 20 percent of the Superfund priority list, the companies involved concede that the waste from the municipalities contains just a small percentage of hazardous substances, less than 1 percent of the volume of the municipalities' garbage, by most estimates. But the companies argue that the garbage accounts for most of the waste at those sites and dictates the nature of the cleanup that will be required.

General Plant Trash

Such arguments make environmentalists, representatives of the municipalities and some enforcement officials seethe.

"We don't pursue industry for sending general plant trash to a site," said John MacDonald, assistant section chief in the hazardous site litigation section of the New Jersey Attorney General's office. "And industry always tells us they sent no hazardous wastes to the site when we inquire in such cases, even though general plant trash contains the same kinds of things that they say justifies bringing municipalities in."

The long-term goal of the corporate defendants, say the environmentalists and other groups, is to spread the pain of Superfund so widely that pressure builds to abandon the polluterpays standard altogether. In the shorter term, the presence of financially strapped but politically potent parties like cities adds to the pressure on E.P.A. to select less expensive cleanup plans.

"The corporations not only want the cities' pockets but also to have them as front men in arguing with the E.P.A. on cleanup standards," said David Kolker, an attorney with Speigel & McDiarmid, a Washington law firm that represents American Communities for Cleanup Equity, a coalition campaigning to limit liability.

The lenders and municipalities must contend with opposition from two directions: from business groups that oppose any relief that might reduce the pressure for sweeping change and from environmental groups that believe Superfund's liability provisions are basically sound in their current form.

Mr. Roberts at the Environmental Defense Fund, for example, said that his group and other environmentalists support clarification of the rules governing lender liability in cases where banks exerted no control over polluters' operations. But, he said, the legislative relief sought by the banks goes much further than that.

Such Superfund defenders say that the polluter-pays principle, however unfair it may be in some cases, sends an important precautionary message to American industry. They also argue that proposed no-fault funds would unwisely cap what the nation had available to spend on cleanups. And they say that the involvement of private parties provides a necessary check on the E.P.A.

Controlling the Litigation

HE biggest Superfund sites are not necessarily the ones that raise the starkest questions about the act's fairness. Such sites often involve a group of experienced defendants who work with the Environmental Protection Agency and one another to keep cleanups on track.

"The transaction costs at Helen Kramer have been minimized so far," said William H. Hyatt Jr., a veteran Superfund attorney, ticking off several procedures that have been used to keep legal fees down at the Helen Kramer Landfill in Mantua, N.J., one of the largest dump sites.

Mr. Hyatt noted that the original defendants could have added at least 100 more parties to the case than they actually did, perhaps as many as 300 more. Mr. Hyatt is the liaison between the judge handling the litigation and the chemical companies and other large concerns that were in the original group of defendants.

"We deliberately excluded those we felt had minimal involvement," Mr. Hyatt said.

By contrast, two Superfund defendants at the small Ludlow site near Utica, N.Y., have dragged 600 parties into their dispute, including local restaurants, nursing homes and school districts.

Often, the links that pull small companies into Superfund's clutches are extremely tenuous. Chudnow Iron and Metal, a Milwaukee scrap recycler, says that it has been linked to a contaminated landfill in Racine, Wis., on the strength of an entry in the landfill owner's address book. "I think it's there because we bought scrap from him," said Larry Chudnow, president of the family-owned company.

More Data Needed

Everyone on both sides of the argument agrees on the need for more data. One eagerly awaited study is an investigation by the Rand Corporation's Institute of Civil Justice, due out this summer, on transaction costs. And Resources for the Future, a Washington-based think tank, is working on a list of criteria, such as fairness and speed of cleanup, that it hopes can serve as a basis for measuring the strengths and weaknesses of Superfund and alternative approaches. Resources for the Future also wants to do a profile of the National Priority List, characterizing sites by how many parties are in-

"We need to know when we hear an anecdote whether it applies to 20 percent of the sites or 80 percent of them," said Katherine Probst, a Resources policy analyst. "If we could all agree on what we are talking about, it would be helpful."

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

Che New Hork Times

VOL.CXL... No. 48,665

Joyright C 1991 The New York Times

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1991

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Industries and Towns Clash Over Who Pays To Tackle Toxic Waste

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

Years ago, before the perils of dump-ing poisonous chemical wastes were well known, some of the nation's largest industrial corporations disposed of them in hundreds of municipal landfills around the nation.

Now, after more than a decade in which the Federal Government has been singling out these polluters and making them pay for cleaning up those landfills, the companies are trying to force cities and small private businesses to share the costs.

In 14 cases, the corporations are suing towns, school districts and small businesses that dumped garbage in the same landfills. The corporations, among them Exxon, Du Pont, B. F. Goodrich and Weyerhaeuser, want them to pay based on their share of the volume of wastes that were dumped. The defendants say toxicity, not simple volume, should be the criterion.

Recognizing the nationwide problem, the Environmental Protection Agency announced yesterday that it would develop guidelines on municipal liability by this fall, after holding a conference on the issue. "We do not seek to exempt municipalities entirely," Mary Mears,

together to bring the issue before Congress. They argue that less than I percent of municipal wastes are considered hazardous by the Environmental Protection Agency. They say it was not their waste that turned the landfills into toxic dumps, and therefore they should not have to pay. It will not be clear for some time how much cities and towns will have to pay in light of the agency's announcement yesterday, or what effect the announcement will have on the lawsuits.

Many cities and towns have banded

The companies have complained about the Federal "Superfund" law, which requires cleanups of toxic dump sites, since it was passed in 1980. Advocates for the towns say this latest tactic is a way the big polluters hope to get the attention of Congress in their drive to weaken the law.

The large corporations have ample motivation: they know that some 1,300 toxic-waste sites, one-third of them the municipal disposal sites in question, have been identified, and that the E.P.A. expects another 700 toxic-waste dumps to be identified by the end of the decade. The average cost for cleaning up a site is \$25 million to \$30 million, the agency says.

Local government officials are furious. "All we did was send ordinary garbage to one dump, and we are sued as though we were equal partners in the toxic pollution," said Gerald Lucas, the first selectman of Killingworth, Conn. His community is one of 24 being sued for more than \$50 million of the \$70 million it will cost to clean two landfills in Naugatuck Borough.

Killingworth, a town of 4,814 with a \$1.6 million annual budget, has spent \$45,000 in two years defending itself. If the towns lose, its share of the liability would be about \$1 million, a figure based on the volume of refuse it

dumped in the early 1970's.

A Federal judge hearing the case has given a partial victory to B. F. Goodrich, the Upjohn Company, General Electric and Atlantic Richfield, the companies suing the 24 towns. Although the companies of the companies o though the case is still pending in some respects, the ruling in January said that the towns were partly responsible for landfill contamination.

What Congress Intended

The principal author of the Superfund law says such findings are not what Congress had in mind. "The very clear intent of the law is that corporate polluters are to be made responsible for cleaning up toxic wastes," said Gov. Jim Florio of New Jersey, who served in Congress from 1975 to 1990 and wrote the law. "Congress never contemplated that solid municipal waste was toxic and municipalities would be responsible for cleanups."

"This is just one more tactic corporations are using," Mr. Florio added.

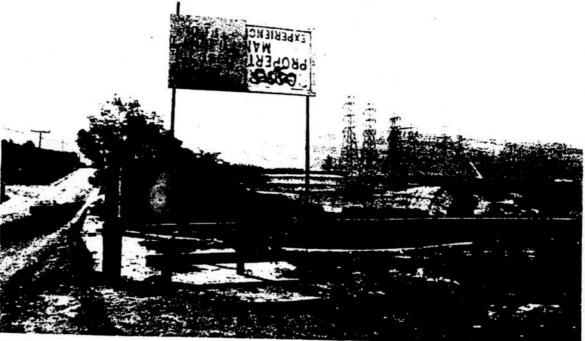
In the 11 states where suits have been filed, including New York, New

Unanticipated effects of the law are addressed in Washington.

an E.P.A. spokeswoman, told The Associated Press. "We in no way want to grant blanket exemptions to anybody.'

One issue is how dangerous ordinary garbage is compared with toxic wastes. At stake are billions of dollars. The amount in dispute at one California site is more than \$650 million, and the liabilities some towns face could cause them to default. For example, Alhambra, Calif., which has a \$55 million annual budget, could be liable for \$20 million over a decade.

The corporations argue that even garbage contains hazardous materials. and that if a landfill has to be cleaned up, any business or governmental body that dumped there should help.



Sixty-four companies are suing 29 cities to help pay for the restoration of one of the most polluted sites in the country. The Operating Industria Landfull in Monterey Park, Calif., which closed in 1984, was used by the cities and the corporations to dispose of trash and toxic wastes.

Jersey and Connecticut, the defendants face agonizing choices — to settle, or to spend huge amounts on legal fees.

The 1980 law, officially the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, which set up requirements for cleaning up toxic dumps and established a "Superfund," financed by polluters and the Government, to pay for it.

The law, enacted shortly after the Love Canal environmental disaster near Niagara Falls, N.Y., was in response to threats to public health and the environment from industry's most poisonous byproducts, left in waste lagoons, hidden disposal sites and abandoned dumps. The bulk of these poisons were disposed of in legal, if unregulated, ways from the mid-1940's through the mid-1970's, before the dangers became widely known.

The Definitions Are Crucial

As the Superfund program has evolved, it has become clear that some of these wastes also were disposed of in ordinary landfills, where cities dump their trash and garbage. Some 400 locations where industrial toxic wastes were mixed with municipal refuse have been discovered.

The cities may be vulnerable because of the broad liability provisions and the equally broad definitions of hazardous waste in the Superfund law.

"The law says that anybody who sent hazardous waste to a dump, regardless of their size or economic viability, can be held liable for cleanup costs," said Stanley M. Spracker, a lawyer in Washington who has represented industrial clients in cases involving the Federal law. "If Joe's Pizzeria sent hazardous material to a dump site, they are just as liable as Chevron."

If the industrial plaintiffs are successful, virtually every city in the country and tens of thousands of small businesses could be liable. Critics of this tactic have expressed fears that ordinary homeowners might also be dragged into legal struggles, although the E.P.A. yesterday said that it would make formal its longstanding policy not to sue homeowners "unless they in some way have contributed to the contamination" at a Superfund site.

'Unintended Consequences'

Declaring that he will introduce legislation to amend the Superfund law, Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, said the lawsuits by big companies are "a case of unintended consequences taking precedence over the intent."

At issue in all but one of 14 Federal Court cases around the country is whether ordinary trash and garbage are hazardous wastes under the definitions of the 1980 law.

In 1989, the E.P.A. said that less than I percent of municipal wastes were hazardous, so it would not sue cities for cleanup costs. But corporate lawyers say that the Superfund law broadly defines 700 to 800 chemicals as hazardous, and that its broad liability provisions can be used against cities and small businesses if their wastes contain any of those chemicals.

The corporations argue that some municipal trash contains toxic chemicals, and they say municipal practices often worsen the problem, for two reasons: first, cities manage many landfills, and haphazard management may contribute to toxic pollution; second, the municipal wastes act as a sponge, absorbing hazardous liquids dumped by the large companies.

The case that corporations hope will be a model, and that defendants and potential defendants fear most, is unfolding in upstate New York. This year, 41 towns and school districts and more than 400 private small-business owners in and around Utica agreed to pay \$1.8 million, subject to judicial review, to settle a lawsuit brought by Chesebrough-Pond's USA, a pharmaceutical manufacturer, and Special Metals Corporation, a maker of metal components. Both companies were sued by the E.P.A. to help pay for a \$9 million project to clean up a landfill in Clay-

Chemical companies pay, as do pizza parlors.

ville, near Utica, where the companies had for years dumped toxic wastes, and where cities disposed of refuse.

In Southern California, 64 companies, including Shell, Exxon, Chevron and McDonnell Douglas, are suing 29 cities in a case involving one of the most polluted sites in the country, the Operating Industries Landfill in Monterey Park. The 200-acre dump was used by the cities to dispose of millions of tons of municipal refuse and by the corporations to dump 300 million gallons of toxic wastes. The E.P.A. sued the

companies for the cost of restoring the land, estimated at \$600 million to \$800 million. The companies are seeking to compel the cities to share the cost.

One defendant is the City of Alhambra, a suburb of Los Angeles. City Manager Kevin J. Murphy said that if Alnambra and the other defendants lose, it could be liable for \$20 million to \$30 million over the next decade. Alhambra has spent \$180,000 defending itself.

Give In or Spend on Fees

Eighty-five percent of the defendants in the Utica-area case have settled. Louis S. Petrone, the industrialists' lawyer who sued 603 defendants, said those settling include the owner of a pizzeria and a food store.

Among the defendants that did not settle was the New Hartford Central School District, which plaintiffs say should pay \$28,000. "They're fighting it because they feel they didn't do anything wrong," said Alan S. Burstein, a lawyer in Syracuse who is defending the school district. "Dick and Jane's school lunch isn't hazardous."

Eighty-six cities have formed American Communities for Cleanup Equity to lobby for amendments to the Superfund law that would end their liability. Rena Steinzor, the group's Washington representative, said the lawsuits against cities were "designed to make Superfund a joke."

The Superfund's slow pace and high costs have periodically raised Congressional interest. The Superfund law was last amended in 1986.

Although \$11.2 billion has been spent in 11 years, just 63 waste sites have been cleaned up.

"More money is being spent on lawyers and administrative costs and endless studies than is being spent for cleanup, and if it continues this way it will be the death knell of the Superfund act," said Mr. Torricelli, who helped to update some of the law's provisions.

Pollution Ploy

Big Corporations Hit By Superfund Cases Find Way to Share Bill

They Sue Small Businesses, Others That Put Garbage Into the Same Landfills

An Effort to Change the Law?

By ROBERT TOMSHO

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL UTICA, N.Y.—Doreen Merlino's troubles began last October when an inch-thick lawsuit was delivered to the two-table takeout where she sells pizza and spicy chicken wings. It accused her of sending hazardous waste to a landfill.

Filing the federal-court suit were two big corporations that, themselves accused of violating antipollution statutes, had agreed to commence a \$9 million cleanup of the landfill. And they were trying to squeeze \$5 million of that cost from hundreds of Utica-area towns, school districts and small-business owners.

The two corporations—Special Metals Corp. and Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co.—didn't know exactly what kind of trash the tiny pizzeria had sent to the landfill, but their attorney says he surmised that it might have included empty cleanser or insecticide cans or some other item containing traces of toxins. They sued Ms. Merlino for \$3,000, although they said they would accept \$1,500 if she settled quickly.

Not Much Choice

Though not thinking she was guilty of anything, the stunned pizzeria owner quickly learned that defending herself would probably cost more than settling. "You don't have a choice," laments Ms. Merlino, who has cut her employees' hours and stopped paying herself to save up the \$1,500. "Small businesses can't afford to fight these large corporations."

Hundreds of small businesses, school districts and municipalities are facing that prospect as the federal Superfund law slogs into its second litigious decade. Passed in 1980, the law was based on the principle that polluters, not taxpayers, should pay to clean up the worst toxic problems. For a time, the cleanup burden fell primarily on deep-pocket corporations. But now, some alleged corporate polluters are trying to spread the pain.

Their primary weapon is garbage. Some corporations argue that they will have to treat tons of municipal solid waste to get to the hazardous material they are supposed to clean up. Others contend that even seemingly innocuous trash is laced with hazardous substances found in everyday products. Either way, they contend,

any entity that generates, hauls or dumps garbage, or—as some California municipalities have found—merely allows a trash hauler to do business within its boundaries can be held liable for cleanup costs.

"In household trash, on a normal basis, there is, say, half a percent" of toxic wastes, asserts Bernard Reilly, senior counsel for Du Pont Co. "That is enough for Superfund liability."

An Array of Lawsuits

Du Pont has joined Rohm & Haas Co., Texaco Inc. and others in suing 50 municipalities in Camden, N.J., federal court over one Superfund-cited landfill in Gloucester Township. B.F. Goodrich Co. and Uniroyal Inc.'s Uniroyal Chemical Co. have haled 24 Connecticut communities into federal court in Hartford. And General Electric Co., Polaroid Corp. and others have sued 12 Massachusetts municipalities in Boston. None of these or similar cases have been adjudicated.

"The private sector is using its many years of experience with this statute to hit the unknowing, little-trained cities in the pocketbook," grumbles Kevin Murphy, city manager of Alhambra, Calif., one of 29 Los Angeles suburbs being asked by Occidental Petroleum Corp., Lockheed Corp., Procter & Gamble Co. and 61 other companies to fund 90% of a huge landfill cleanup that could cost as much as \$800 million.

Even with such a huge potential liability, Bell, Calif., a blue-collar community of 34,000, can't afford to consider a recently proferred settlement offer of about \$1.5 million in that case, filed in federal court in Los Angeles. "We would basically have to close up shop," says City Manager John Bramble, who has already laid off two city employees and nearly doubled trash-hauling fees to residents to pay legal bills expected to top \$125,000 this year.

Multiple Exposure

Aside from legal bills and the potential for expensive settlements or damage assessments, municipalities also worry about having to fend off multiple lawsuits because many use several landfills. "There's enormous potential out there for every city in the country," says Mayor Joseph Petruzzi of Bellmawr, N.J., which is fighting two such suits.

Critics of the suits contend that the corporations' long-term goal is to undermine political support for Superfund by miring it even further in litigation and dragooning threatened municipalities and small-business owners into lobbying federal officials for less-stringent cleanups and perhaps an overhaul of the statute itself.

"I have seen people sued—and settle—for waste no more hazardous than card-board," New Jersey Deputy Attorney General John MacDonald says. "The strategy is to make the entire Superfund system so ineffective that one way or another, Congress is going to be forced to scrap it."

The corporations pressing such suits contend that this litigation is the natural outgrowth of what they consider funda-

mentally flawed legislation hustled through a lame-duck Congress in the wake of the Love Canal scandal. The 1978 discovery of massive leaks of toxic wastes near Niagara Falls, N.Y., forced 240 families to abandon their homes. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), better known as the Superfund law, instructed the Environmental Protection Agency to list the nation's worst toxic-waste sites, identify "potentially responsible parties" and sue them for cleanup costs if necessary.

The "PRPs" could be generators or transporters of hazardous substances as well as owners or operators of landfills or other facilities where such substances had been, or could be, released. Moreover, one PRP could be held responsible for the entire cleanup, a fact that moved many corporations to settle with the government rather than go to court. The Superfund targets complain of being threatened with huge damage payments for once-legal methods of waste disposal. And they note that the vague legislation doesn't discriminate between a drumful of toxic chemicals and an empty bottle of drain cleaner.

"You don't have to have a lot, you only have to have a trace" of toxins to become a Superfund target, says Louis Petrone, a Utica attorney who has launched a legal blitzkrieg on behalf of his clients, Special Metals and Chesebrough-Pond's, a cosmetics giant owned by Unilever N.V.

The Utica case doesn't involve the largest or most dangerous hazardous-waste site, but it "is going to be the model for all the other cases where the big polluter is involved," predicts James Griffith, a Utica attorney for 16 of the defendants. Although most corporations have concentrated on suing municipalities and other governmental entities that can raise money via taxes, the Utica plaintiffs cut a broader swath, aiming at hundreds of small businesses. They stopped just short of holding individual homeowners liable for their trash.

The 603 defendants named in the suit represent 399 different entities, including an Elks club, an exercise gym, a donut shop, a sausage factory, a pair of nursing homes and at least two small-business owners who died before their garbage got them sued. The 44 municipalities singled out include little Paris, N.Y., population 4.456, whose residents brought Ludlow's Sanitary Landfill to the attention of state regulators nearly 20 years ago.

Nestled among rolling woodlands and fields south of Utica, the 20-acre site was an illegal roadside dump until 1967, when James Ludlow, a businessman, bought it and began charging trash haulers, construction companies and municipalities to dump waste material. He also operated a fleet of trucks that vacuumed out septic tanks and industrial drainage pits and dumped their loads in the landfill.

Neighbors complained about rats, fires and stench, but Mr. Ludlow and his family avoided serious trouble until 1982. Then, tests detected dangerous levels of certain chemicals, including polychlorinated bi-

Pollution Ploy: Big Corporations Sue Small Firms, Municipalities for Help in Paying Superfund Costs

phenyls PCBs), an industrial coolant whose manufacture was banned in the U.S. in 1977. Although the suspected carcinogen didn't appear to have contaminated nearby wells, the landfill was put on the Superfund priority list in 1983.

Following usual procedures. New York's Department of Environmental Conservation and the state attorney general's office zeroed in on major polluters able to pay for cleanups that, nationwide, average \$25 million per site. "If those responsible parties think there are other responsible parties that contributed, it's basically their hunt to pursue them," says Edward O. Sullivan, DEC deputy commissioner.

The Hunt Begins

The Utica hunt began in July 1986, when the state agency sued the Ludlows in federal court in Binghamton, N.Y. Three months later, the landfill owners filed a third-party suit against Chesebrough-Pond's, Special Metals and a few other companies serviced, at one time or another, by Ludlow's vacuum trucks.

In the ensuing depositions, state investigators were told that sludge taken from the local Chesebrough-Pond's plant might have included dyes containing traces of hazardous chemicals and that PCB-laced waste oils might have been drained from tanks at Special Metals, a Utica-based maker of special alloys. The investigators also questioned local trash haulers about what they had taken to the landfill and obtained lists of their customers.

While the legal bills mounted, the land-fill continued taking garbage until early 1988, when the state closed it. Chese-brough-Pond's, Special Metals and the landfill owners agreed in March 1990 to immediately provide \$4 million for what was expected to be a \$9 million cleanup. In return, the state agreed not to interfere with their efforts to recoup costs and raise additional money from fourth-party suits such as the one that Mr. Petrone, the local attorney, was pursuing on behalf of the two corporations.

Mr. Petrone spent months reviewing other Superfund litigation and mapping strategy. Because few Utica-area municipalities operated their own garbage services, he focused on the DEC's lists of private trash haulers and their customers, along with the landfill's own receipts and ledgers. Although Mr. Petrone's investigation involved some footwork—at one point he and some associates searched for incriminating evidence in the bathroom trash of a Wendy's restaurant—it generally was simply a matter of getting names from the lists and tracing changes in ownership of the various entities.

'Allocations' Assigned

Virtually all those on the lists were sued, including Mr. Petrone's veterinarian, his country club, a golf partner and even a local hospital for which his wife raised money. A consultant was hired to assign "allocations" to the 603 defendants, using a complicated formula based on the type and amount of material each was accused of putting in the landfill.

Utica Cutlery Co., alleged to have sent the most liquid waste to the landfill, was hit with a \$490,367 allocation, and several trash haulers were tagged with smaller six-figure sums. About 80% of the allocations were under \$10,000, and more than half were under \$5,000. If Mr. Petrone and his clients couldn't determine what an entity had put into the landfill, the defendant was assessed a \$3,000 "transaction" fee, which would pay not for the cleanup but for the services of professionals such as Mr. Petrone.

That enraged many of the defense attorneys who gathered last Dec. 14 to hear Mr. Petrone outline his case at a Utica theater that he had rented for the occasion. He told them that his evidence would grow even stronger if he got the chance to take depositions from their clients. "He was in essence saying, 'Come on, make my day,' "recalls Jane Rice, a Syracuse, N.Y., attorney whose firm represents several school districts.

The mood got even surlier when Mr. Petrone rolled out an unusually restrictive case-management order that he had obtained from federal Judge Thomas McAvoy. The case depository—nearly 20,000 pages of evidence—was to be stored at Mr. Petrone's law offices. Individual defense attorneys couldn't see it or communicate with the judge or Mr. Petrone, although defendants had the option of banding together and hiring a separate group of "liaison counsels" who could do so.

A 'Holiday' Offer

Mr. Petrone added to the pressure with his "holiday offer": Defendants who settled by Jan. 15 could do so for half price, or they would be sued for the full amount. According to an account in the (Utica) Observer-Dispatch, lawyer Frank Pratt got the only applause of the three-hour session when he asked: "Is this a sandbagging deal, or is it really extortion?"

In the following weeks, Mr. Petrone took cails only from lawyers wanting to settle, and Judge McAvoy refused to revise his order. In an interview, the judge says that attorneys for nonsettling defendants will eventually be able to examine evidence directly and file motions but that in the short term he feared judicial gridlock.

"The reason I issued what might be viewed as a draconian case-management order is that I didn't feel that I could deal with a case with so many lawyers and so many parties in the usual way," he says. "This litigation is not normal litigation."

Meanwhile, defendants such as Paul Van Allen, a kennel owner hit with a \$9,200 allocation because his septic tank had been cleaned by the Ludlows, tried to figure out what they had done wrong. "Dog material may not be nice, but it's not hazardous waste," he says.

As weeks passed, more and more defense attorneys advised clients to settle. "Even if they thought they could beat it, there's nobody who could afford to defendit," says lawyer Stephen Lockwood, noting that just the postage on letters to all 603 defendants would cost more than \$150.

The day before the holiday offer expired, Mr. Petrone's office was flooded with more than 2,000 calls; settlement offers came in so fast that his fax machine broke down. In all, about 85% of the defendants have settled for about \$2 million. No trial date has been set in the case.

State Official Pleased

"This is what we consider a perfect example of how the [Superfund] statute was supposed to work," Assistant New York Attorney General Dean Sommer says approvingly. He notes that the state avoided heavy expenses by persuading the corporations to bear the financial burden of both cleaning up the landfill and tracking down other potentially responsible parties.

That offers little solace to fourth-party defendants such as Robert Novak, who lost the \$10,000 he was going to use to expand his Jolly Butcher Shop, and Bruce Braun, who hopes padlocking the dumpster at his Packy's Pub will somehow keep out even small amounts of hazardous waste. "I'm looking at it like I got robbed," snaps Donald Ernst, a former tavern owner who says his \$1,500 settlement equals about three weeks' take-home pay from his powercompany job.

Meanwhile, Mr. Petrone, whose law office is set to receive most of the \$500,000 in "transaction fees" expected from Ludlow defendants, hopes other corporations will seek him out. Strolling through the basement storeroom where the landfill records are stored, he reels off a list of potential strategies for expanding Superfund liability even further. Chemicals are used to make the deodorant tampons found in any restroom, and undigested medicine is bound to get into septic tanks, he says.

"I see fifth, sixth and seventh party actions," he says. "You've got to remember, we're only 10 years into the CERCLA law."

Cleanup

SHARING THE COSTS — GM, Chrysler, Ford seek cleanup costs from Girl Scouts

A Superfund site in Michigan is the latest in what some observers see as a growing trend by major corporations to try and make small towns, mom and pop businesses, and even organizations like the Girl Scouts of America pay a share of Superfund cleanup costs. The scouts were one of over 200 towns, businesses, organizations and reportedly even individual residents who have received letters from a group of Superfund potentially responsible parties offering a chance to buy into a settlement with EPA. The letters were sent out by a PRP steering committee made up of the big three automakers — General Motors, Ford and Chrysler — and two other major firms in Michigan, Sea Ray boats and BASF.

An attorney who acts as chairman of the steering committee is quick to say that his client is unlikely to actually sue the Girl Scouts and similar groups, but also predicts that it will become more and more common across the nation for large PRPs that to date have borne the brunt of Superfund costs to attempt to recoup some of their expenses from smaller parties.

Also receiving invitations to settle were the Detroit council of the Boy Scouts of America, a Michigan state institution for the developmentally handicapped, and the village of Metamora, MI (population 3000). All three of these parties declined to join in the settlement, as did the Girl Scouts. The amounts that each group was asked to pay varied considerably: the village of Metamora's appropriate contribution was assessed at \$500,000, according to a local resident that has been organizing the town's opposition, while the girl scouts were told they might have to make four payments of \$25,000 each, according to a scout official. "That's a lot of cookies," said the official.

The steering committee attorney said "several dozen" of the parties contacted have agreed to join in the settlement with EPA. The settlement in question will be for future cleanup costs at the site, and will not address past costs. The PRP attorney said there are "substantial" past costs at the site.

The site prompting all of this is a landfill located just outside the village of Metamora. The landfill has been on the national priorities list since 1984. The PRP steering committee hired an environmental consulting firm to identify additional PRPs at the site. The firm, using a log-book from the landfill, identified over 200 groups and individuals that had apparently dumped waste of some sort at the site, including the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts, who operate summer camps nearby.

EPA and the PRP steering committee have agreed on the terms of a consent decree for future costs at the site, according to the steering committee chairman, but details of the settlement, expected to be lodged in U.S. District Court in the near future, were not available.

What the steering committee is offering groups like the scouts is the chance to settle any liability they may have at the site for future cleanup costs by joining in the PRP's consent decree with EPA. Parties that settle with EPA get contribution protection, meaning they cannot be sued by a third party for an additional share of cleanup costs at the same site.

One aspect of the Metamora site that appears likely to attract considerable attention is the attempt by the PRP steering committee to make the local towns and villages pay a share of the cleanup. The extent to which municipalities are liable for Superfund costs if they only sent trash to a site is the subject of several court cases around the country, and is to be addressed this week in a speech by EPA Administrator William Reilly. Reilly is rumored to be planning to announce an EPA scheme to help towns reach settlements with EPA so that they can be offered contribution protection (see related story). If this happens, the towns involved in the Metamora landfill case could be an early test case for the new initiative.

CLEANUP PROJECTIONS — EPA to fall considerably short of cleanup target

EPA will achieve less than one-fourth of a congressionally mandated 200 remedial action starts by the October 1991 deadline, according to the latest agency projections.

An EPA estimate last April that 138 starts would be accomplished was inaccurate, according to an agency source tracking remedial action progress. (Superfund Report, June 5, 1991, p. 3.) Current projections are that EPA will achieve 46 starts and complete 54 remedial designs by the October 17 deadline, the source says.

As of the latest count in early June, cleanup contracts were awarded at 31 sites and 19 remedial designs were completed, according to the source. EPA has determined that a contract-award constitutes a remedial action start.

EPA officials have acknowledged since last year that it will not fulfill the mandate, citing budget constraints. Agency sources also point to litigation time and EPA's worst-sites-first policy as obstacles to meeting the goal. The agency has carried out subsequent actions at some sites, determining the need to be more critical than new starts, an EPA official says.

The 1986 amendments to Superfund mandated 175 new remedial action starts within three years after enactment, October 16, 1989, and an additional 200 new starts within the following two years.

In October 1989, EPA reported having met the initial deadline with 178 starts, but in a March 1991 audit the Inspector

Polluters try legal tactic to dump cleanup cost on local governments

By TOM JOHNSON

The cost of cleaning up hazardous waste dumps could be shifted dramatically onto local governments and ultimately saddle taxpayers with hundreds of millions of dollars in liability under a new legal tactic being employed by cor-

porate polluters.

The emerging strategy has already been used at two federal superfund toxic waste dumps in South Jersey, including a case in which more than 50 municipalities were sued by waste generators. The companies had previously reached agreement with the government to pay the estimated \$50 million cost of cleaning up the GEMS Landfill and are now trying to recoup

Just last month, 15 large corporations brought suit against four communities in South Jersey. Philadelphia and other local governments to pay the cost of cleaning up the Helen Kramer Landfill in Gloucester County. The projected cleanup cost at the site is more than

\$70 million.

In both cases, the corporations, known as "responsible parties" under the superfund, are arguing that the towns bear liability for cleanup costs because most of the waste at the dumps is household garbage transported to the sites by the local governments.

Many other local governments in New Jersey are sure to be targeted, according to officials and attorneys.

This is the single most significant issue of importance in the superfund arena and will remain so until it gets resolved." said John MacDonald. a deputy attorney general in the state Division of Law.

The transfer of liability from industry could cost local taxpayers hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars, according to MacDonald. And not only taxpayers are being targeted.

In New York, polluters at a superfund landfill site in Utica targeted school boards, a health and fitness club, an ice company, a florist, the local Elks Club and a pizza parlor as defendants in a third-party suit.

'It's like a sleeping giant," said John Ross, an attorney who represents Freehold Township, Millstone and Manalapan, three Monmouth County communities threatened with lawsuits by corporate polluters stemming from the Lone Pine Landfill superfund site. "Municipalities are not recognizing the



The Domenico Pepe Park in Boonton is closed amid a dispute over planning for a toxic substance cleanup operation

Continued from Page One

problem until it hits them in the face."

But local officials have noticed.
"I see it as the problem of the
1990s," said William Dressel, assistant executive director of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities. "The local governments have been identified as the deep pockets by industry.

Some local officials are fighting

In California, 29 towns were named as third-party defendants by a group of industrial generators who wanted the municipalities to pay 90 percent of the cleanup cost at the Operating Industries landfill, where the cleanup price tag has been projected as high as \$800 million. One of the indus-trial generators, the Occidental Chemical Corp., is among the responsible parties that have brought suit in the Helen

The California towns formed a national coalition to lobby for changes in

the superfund liability provisions to eliminate liability for municipal solid waste. Rena Steinzor, a Washington, D.C., attorney who has been retained to recruit public officials to press for superfund reform, met with local officials and representatives from the DEP and Governor's office earlier this month to seek support.

Gov. Jim Florio is a national leader in the environment," said Steinzor, who worked for Florio when he was in Congress. "We want New Jersey and the Governor to be out front on this issue because superfund is such an important issue and New Jersey has so

much at stake here.'

New Jersey has 109 superfund sites, far more than any other state. More than 30 of the sites are either municipal waste dumps or were privately owned with a record of receiving municipal trash, according to a list developed by the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

A single site, like the PJP Landfill

in Jersey City, could draw up to 60 mu- trash. nicipalities from 10 to 12 counties into a third-party action. MacDonald noted.

Given the history of trash disposal in New Jersey, MacDonald said, it is not improbable that a municipality could be hit with as many as four or five third-party suits by private pollutboth the Helen Kramer and GEMS waste, MacDonald said. case, MacDonald said.

ciple of the superfund law, which aims Industrial generators also have a to make the "polluter pay" the cost of hidden agenda in bringing the suits cleaning up environmental contamina- against local governments, according

"Here's the real irony of the Ross, who represents the trio of GEMS case," argued MacDonald. "The Monmouth County communities, oberly disposing of them by dumping ities to help them approach state and them at GEMS, which becomes a tre-federal environmental authorities with mendous hardship for the community. There's alleged health problems, a drop in property values. Now industry is telling people they're liable because they threw their products away in the garbage.

However, industry argues that it is only fair that municipal governments pick up a share of the cost because the overwhelming volume of waste in the landfills is made up of household trash -as much as 90 to 98 percent in some cases.

"All we want to do is to get municipalities to the table and divide up the share of cost," said Bernard Reilly, senior counsel for E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in Wilmington, Del., one of the responsible parties in the GEMS case. "If government has a polluter pays principle, it should apply to everyone.

Reilly argued that municipal solid waste-even in the absence of industrial waste-needs to be properly managed. Rotting garbage produces methane that poses an environmental probem, and the decay of trash can produce eachate to contaminate groundwater. Reilly said.

Furthermore, about 1 to 2 percent of municipal waste contains hazardous substances by most accounts, he said.

But Steinzor and others dispute such assertions. "What they really want is for people to pay as much in a settlement case for a can of garbage as for a can of toluene," said Steinzor.

MacDonald argued that records from GEMS show that industrial generators are incorrect when they say the majority of the waste is household

In 1975, for instance, 56,000 tons of nonchemical industrial waste was dumped at GEMS, 4.900 tons of chemical waste, 1,000 tons of dry hazardous waste, 52,000 tons of construction and demolition debris, 51,000 tons of dry sewage sludge, 2,500 tons of institutioners. Bellmawr in Camden County has al waste and 190,000 tons of municipal already been named as a defendant in solid waste, including commercial

case, MacDonald said.

The litigation, according to state into the landfill was industrial and and local officials, distorts a basic princommercial waste," he said.

to state and local officials.

Ross, who represents the trio of American petrochemical industry man- served that, besides seeking contribuufactures chemicals throughout the tion costs, lawyers for the industrial Northeast. They avoid the cost of prop- generators have urged the municipalrequests to do less expensive cleanups at superfund sites.

Du Pont's Reilly acknowledged that is sometimes a part of industry's motivation.

We're very concerned that agencies are tempted to spend extravagant sums at these landfill sites where there are minimal risks at best, according to many scientists," he said. "If we find an ally in a municipality, if we can enlist their help, then as far as I'm concerned, it's not an illegitimate use of the political process.'

A more troubling aspect of the growing number of third-party suits, from Steinzor's perspective, is that they could foster increased opposition to the superfund cleanup program.

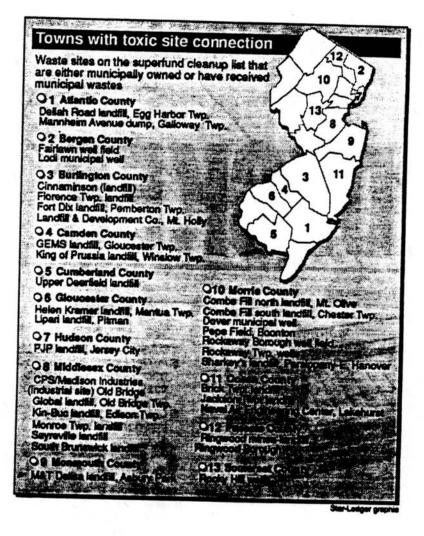
"What industry is really trying to do is to enlist the mayors in repealing superfund," she said. "Politically, it is going to galvanize people-who should never have been dragged into this process-and start them asking, 'What the

hell are we doing here?"

Others, like MacDonald, wo: that bringing hundreds of new respor ble parties into superfund caseswas done in Utica, where hundreds small businesses were sued along w local governments-could bring the perfund program to a grinding ha Litigation costs could well end up ceeding the cost of cleaning up the si he said.

Steinzor's group, American Cor munities for Cleanup Equity, is pla ning to press Congress to preclude 1 dustry from launching frivolous and e pensive lawsuits against local gover: ments. She emphasized that the grou is not pushing for exemptions for locgovernments which improperly handle hazardous waste, only for househo.

"It's our job now to elevate an make it a higher-priority issue," sh said. "Superfund just needs a little fine tuning."



Dynasty and democracy in India

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VOL. 15, NO. 26 JUNE 12-25, 1991

\$2.00

Trashing the Superfund



William K. Burke reports, page 3

ENTHESE TIMES

By William K. Burke

NAN APPARENT ATTEMPT TO DERAIL THE POWER-ful federal Superfund law, some of the world's biggest polluters are ganging up on cash-strapped cities across the nation. Through a loophole in the law that allows household trash—the garbage Americans send to the curb each week—to be classified as hazardous waste, corporations liable for toxic-waste sites are filing lawsuits that seek to force cities to pay up to 90 percent of court-ordered multimillion-dollar Superfund cleanups.

These lawsuits are the latest twist in a long-term industry strategy to replace the Superfund law's "polluter pays" philosophy with a public-works program funded by tax-payers. Behind this scheme are the largest Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)—the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) term for the companies and individuals that polluted Superfund sites. The most powerful PRPs, multinationals like Dow and Du Pont, are potentially liable for hundreds of abandoned toxic-waste sites across the country.

The industries most vulnerable to Superfund liability have long argued that the cleanup of abandoned toxic-waste sites should be a societywide partnership, with each sector of the economy contributing to cleanups based on how much it polluted. and how much it benefited from that pollution. But any realistic weighing of the benefits and costs of toxic-waste cleanups will ultimately leave the major PRPs footing most of the cleanup bill. DuPont, Dow, Monsanto and their peers built financial empires while choosing to ignore the potential for future social harm from dumping industrial wastes. No amount of sophisticated legal scheming can erase that fact.

Because taxpayers have both benefited and suffered from the economic might of U.S.-based multinational chemical firms, these firms have a legitimate argument that taxpayers ought to contribute to cleaning up toxic waste. In fact, taxpayers already pay for government oversight of industry's cleanup efforts. But now, with cities and towns already hit hard financially by the Reagan-Bush strategy of passing social program costs to state and local governments, the PRPs want to force cities and towns to pay for cleaning up industrial hazardous waste.

Wasting the Superfund with household trash

Going after the little guys: One city threatened by this strategy is Alhambra, Calif.. a middle-class suburb east of Los Angeles. The city has already spent \$130,000 defending itself against a lawsuit launched by a group of PRPs seeking to force 26 Southern California municipalities to pay 90 percent of cleanup costs at the Operating Industries Landfill, a Superfund site. The PRPs want Alhambra to pay up to \$30 million for sending trash to the landfill in the past. The city's annual budget, however, is only \$55 million.

"I don't know how we would pay that," says Alhambra City Manager Kevin Murphy. "We're fighting Exxon, Chevron, Shell, McDonnell Douglas. Southern California Gas Company—all major hitters in Southern California."

Operating Industries is a truly Californian toxic-waste site; a freeway runs through the middle of it. From 1948 to 1984, Alhambra and 25 other towns sent garbage to the land-fill. From 1954 on, various industries poured an estimated 500 million gallons of liquid toxic waste among the trash. In 1984, the landfill was closed and placed on the U.S. EPA's National Priority List (NPL).

The NPL is the EPA's catalogue of the nation's worst toxic-waste sites. Placement on the list means a site has entered the Superfund toxic-waste cleanup program—the EPA can order a cleanup and sue the polluters for cleanup costs. At Operating Industries, the EPA named 115 companies as PRPs. Sixty-four of those companies negotiated a four-stage cleanup plan with the EPA. Estimated costs of this cleanup range as high as \$800 million.

Once companies start a Superfund cleanup, they are allowed to recover some of their costs by suing "third parties." These third parties are typically trucking companies that hauled toxics or smaller companies that may have also sent toxic waste to the site but which the EPA chose not to sue. Anxious to lower their clients' costs for cleaning up Operating Industries, lawyers for the PRPs discovered that 26 Southern California cities had sent municipal trash to the landfill. Mixed among the old newspapers and chicken bones were used car batteries, empty bottles of nail-polish remover and other miniscule sources of toxic waste. Studies accepted by both sides of these third-party Superfund disputes have shown domestic trash can contain as much as one-half of 1 percent toxic waste.

"[The companies'] contention is that their liquid hazardous waste mixed with [our house-hold waste] made it all bad, and we ought to pay our share of what we put in the landfill." Murphy says.

But the PRPs are not suing the cities based on the percentage of toxic waste the cities had sent to Operating Industries. Instead, the PRPs' suit demands that the 26 cities pay cleanup costs based on the total volume of all types of waste present in the landfill, which holds about 90 percent household solid waste.

"That means that a city should pay as much to clean up a ton of old newspapers and food scraps as industry pays to clean up a ton of benzene or vinyl chloride." says David Kolker of American Communities for Cleanup Equity (ACCE), formed to help cities battle third-party Superfund lawsuits. "We're not arguing that garbage is so sterile and wonderful you would want to eat it for dinner ... but it's not garbage that got these sites on the NPL."

Murphy acknowledges. "If our city disposed of something hazardous and it went to Operating Industries, we ought to pay that share. But household waste—tree trimmings, cans. bottles—is not hazardous. It just doesn't seem to make sense that for something that is basically benign we are being tagged with the majority of cleanup costs for landfills. I don't think Congress intended local governments to pay the dominant share of cleaning up contaminated landfills." Operating Industries' PRPs are also seeking to have the cities found liable for issuing business licenses to companies that hauled toxic waste.

Superfund

Third-party suits, or the threat of them, have cropped up in eight states. Kolker says one irony of this ploy is that most suits have been filed since December 1989, when the U.S. EPA announced that it would not seek to recover Superfund damages from cities that dumped only municipal trash. Kolker says companies dumping toxic waste long thought it a good idea to pour troublesome liquids on top of household trash—"they thought the garbage would mix it up and spread it around." As a result of such practices, about one-fourth of all the current Superfund sites have municipal trash mixed in with them.

So far none of the third-party suits has been fought in court. But a recent case in Utica. N.Y., illustrates that the mere threat of such suits can raise millions of dollars for large companies' cleanup operations, also making the Superfund program seem ridiculous.

Spreading the costs around: In March 1990, Special Metals, a Utica maker of metal alloys, and Chesebrough-Pond's, a cosmetics company, negotiated an agreement with New York regulators to help pay for the cleanup of Ludlow's Sanitary Landfill. The 20-acre landfill was anything but sanitary, or safe. State investigators had found it contained carcinogenic polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). other hazardous chemicals and a wide variety of household garbage.

Chesebrough-Pond's and Special Metals, together with the landfill's owners, agreed to contribute \$4 million to clean up toxic waste at the site. At the time of that cleanup agreement, the judge ruled that the two companies should be able to recover part of cleanup costs by suing smaller companies that had also

placed toxics in the landfill.

The two companies hired Utica attorney Louis Petrone to launch those suits. Petrone assembled a list of 603 defendants that had sent waste to Ludlow's Landfill. He then sent each of those defendants a bill from his clients for dumping toxic waste. Some of the defendants were small companies that had used the landfill to rid themselves of industrial waste. For example, Petrone demanded that a company that dealt in acids and silver plating contribute \$500,000 to the cleanup effort.

But the ink from pizza boxes, waste from a kennel's septic tank and the trash from the dumpster at Packy's Pub. a local bar, were all also cited by Petrone as hazardous waste. "I applied the intent of [Superfund] to this lawsuit." he says. "The intent is that everyone should pay his or her fair share. The law doesn't distinguish between small polluters and major polluters."

Seeking to spread the cleanup costs as widely as possible. Petrone demanded payments as small as \$3,000. More than 80 percent of the 603 defendants were allocated cleanup costs of less than \$10,000. Petrone's staff also reportedly searched the bathroom trash at a Wendy's restaurant for evidence of toxic dumping.

"The law says you only need a trace of a hazardous substance [for Superfund liability]," Petrone points out. "Until Congress changes the law, and they haven't changed it yet, that's all that's required."

The Utica lawsuits contained an "exploding" settlement offer. The defendants had a month to settle for half of what Petrone billed them. He also warned the defendants that if they fought the suit, his case would grow stronger because he would then be allowed to take depositions and assemble evidence that might increase the amount each defendant owed.

Federal Judge Thomas McAvov's case-management order, which governed how the overwhelmingly complex case was handled. clinched Petrone's plan. McAvov ruled that, while the half-price settlement offer lasted. defense attorneys could neither communicate with the judge or Petrone nor see the 20,000 pages of evidence Petrone had stashed in his office. Eighty-five percent of the defendants gave in to these tactics. Petrone collected about \$2 million on behalf of his clients. He will get to keep about \$500,000.

After Petrone told the Wall Street Journal he hoped other corporations would seek him out to launch suits aimed at dispersing Superfund cleanup costs he was retained in three other large-scale Superfund cases. His Utica case did drag some smaller polluters into the cleanup process. That's the intent of the Superfund law's provision for third- and fourth-party lawsuits. But critics of his tactics say the large number of defendants who agreed to settle, despite the lack of evidence that they sent any toxic waste to Ludlow's Landill, points to an industry willingness to abuse, or subvert, the law.

Petrone disagrees. "It's very simple. We have a problem with contaminated landfills. The law is harsh as a result of Love Canal. The question is who's going to pay for the cleanups. I think Congress recognized it back in 1980. They said we are going to make the people who did the polluting pay. That means everybody."

But should cities be billed for the full volume of trash that contained just miniscule amounts of toxics? "There's nothing wrong with using a volume approach as long as you've got traces of hazardous substances." Petrone responds. "It's a tough law."

Undermining Superfund: The Superfund law was born in 1981 after the revelations at Love Canal sparked public awareness that abandoned toxic-waste dumps were poisoning water and communities across the nation. Since losing the fight to prevent passage of the law, U.S. business has relentlessly fought to weaken it.

One of Superfund's most powerfui legal concepts is joint and several liability. This means that any entity that dumped toxics at a Superfund site can be forced to pay for the entire cleanup. Since the average Superfund cleanup costs \$25 million, joint and several liability is a powerful incentive for corporations to inform on each other's past toxic dumping. Nobody wants to get stuck with the big bill.

Industry lobbyists have long yearned to overturn Superfund's joint-and-several-liability provision. Shortly after the law was reauthorized and amended in 1986, a group of lobbyists-which included former EPA head William Ruckelshaus and representatives of Du Pont, Monsanto, General Electric, Union Carbide and Dow Chemical—organized in order to gather research proving that the liability provisions of the law were an impediment to effective toxic-waste cleanups (see In These Times, Oct. 11, 1989).

That effort was defeated when someone leaked memos detailing the group's plan to the Natural Resources Defense Council. But since then industry has continued lobbying to weaken the law. Arguments often focus on the huge amounts of money spent on Superfund litigation, yet these legal costs are usually generated by the companies themselves during struggles to force the EPA to let them employ the cheapest, least effective cleanup methods available. Ultimately, the PRPs that became wealthy while dumping toxic waste want to turn their cleanup costs over to taxpayers.

Superfund

"If you wanted to get these sites cleaned up, you would have a fund to just do it, like a public-works program," says Du Pont Co. senior counsel Bernard Reilly, "It may be politically satisfying to get on a moral high horse and say 'polluter pays,' but there's no doubt that slows the process down." Du Pont is one plaintiff in a third-party Superfund suit asking \$10 million from 50 communities that sent trash to the GEMS landfill in Gloucester Township, NJ.

Critics of third-party suits say they are part of a long-term industry strategy to make Superfund appear unworkable. "What is happening is that corporations are taking actions to undermine the statute." Kolker says. "Passing cleanup costs on to the cities is clearly an attempt to pass it on to the taxpayers—it's a way of undermining Superfund's polluter-pays philosophy. Industry would like to see the entire joint-and-several-liability system done away with. One tactic is to make it look as ridiculous as possible and make everybody as angry as possible by suing cities and small businesses."

The PRPs respond that the cases are merely a justifiable means of spreading around the costs of Superfund. "All we want to do is get municipalities to the table and divide up the share of cost." Reilly says. "If government has a polluter-pays principle, it should apply to everyone."

The PRPs also hope the third-party suits will force cities to go to the EPA and argue for less expensive—and therefore less stringent—Superfund cleanups. Mary Walker, lead attorney for Alhambra and the other California cities says that the Operating Industries PRPs wanted the cities to join the polluters in negotiations with the EPA but the cities refused. 'The theory is that if the city goes to the EPA and says, 'Don't make us put in an expensive [clay] cap, just let us plant a rosebush,' the city would be more likely to get a sympathetic ear" from the EPA, Kolker says.

"We would certainly welcome them on the team," says Du Pont's Reilly. But don't local governments as guardians of public welfare have a responsibility to press for stringent toxic-waste cleanup efforts? "We don't find that's their point of view once they are liable parties." Reilly says. "I hate to sound cynical, but once it's no longer free money, you see

people sober up and say 'yes. this environmental problem requires a solution, but let's not do something extravagant."

John MacDonald, a New Jersey assistant attorney general, also says PRPs are using the threat of third-party lawsuits to try and influence cleanup selections. "I have certainly been told in one case by a municipality that there have been settlements done between parties as a result of threats. There's an entire layer [of Superfund settlements] going on out of view of the government and usually of the courts.... There have been informal approaches—cities have been called and told they should settle."

MacDonald says third-party suits constitute "double dumping." Cities and towns have long had to deal with the health risks from air and water polluted by toxic dumping. Now they are being threatened with bankruptcy by the costs of cleaning up the site. Dumping toxic waste saved industry the expense of finding ways to either reuse or safely dispose of waste chemicals. The lawsuits are an attempt to use Superfund, one of the most powerful and popular environmental laws, to stick cities, and thus taxpayers, with the largest share of the cost of many cleanups. If this happens, "you may have the possibility of reversing wide public support of Superfund." MacDonald says.

Cities fight back: While PRPs craft evermore-clever legal strategies to avoid paying for Superfund cleanups, ACCE is proposing a few limited amendments that would end third-party lawsuits over garbage disposal. Most importantly, ACCE wants household garbage classified under the Superfund statute as a non-hazardous substance. There is a precedent for this. Superfund governs cleanup only of abandoned toxic-waste sites, while another federal law, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which governs currently operating hazardous waste sites, already labels household waste a non-hazardous substance.

Other ACCE proposals would:

 Allow only the federal government to sue those cities and town that did send truly hazardous waste, usually sewage sludge, to Superfund sites. • Give cities and towns that do become involved in Superfund cases the chance to settle their cases quickly on the basis of the relative toxicity of wastes they sent to a Superfund site. Since sewage sludge and garbage typically contain very low amounts of toxics in huge volumes, this change would limit the cities' liability while still forcing them to take responsibility for waste-disposal practices.

 Give local governments greater powers to act as trustees of natural resources and sue polluters of Superfund sites. This would let cities sue polluters to restore ecosystems such as wetlands that have been damaged by pollution.

The net effect of these reforms would be to make local governments partners in the Superfund cleanup process. If some form of ACCE's reforms isn't eventually adopted by Congress, many cities and towns could face bankruptcy. So far, more than 70 municipalities have joined the organization.

"We're gaining momentum, getting more towns involved," says Mayor Joe Petruzzi of BellMawr, N.J., who has traveled around the country enlisting members for ACCE. Petruzzi's 13,000 population is fighting two third-party Superfund lawsuits. But he says he won't accept any settlement offers, insisting, "I won't buckle down to the big people."

It's possible that PRP efforts to enlist local governments in their campaign to weaken Superfund may instead create a national network of city governments determined to see the law properly enforced. To environmentalists, that would be sweet irony.

William K. Burke writes regularly about environmental issues for In These Times.

RESOLUTION NO. 91-

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PASSAGE OF THE TOXIC CLEANUP EQUITY AND ACCELERATION ACT

WHEREAS, The City of Crystal strongly supports the cleanup of hazardous waste sites under Superfund; and

WHEREAS, EPA estimates that approximately 20 percent of the sites on the Superfund National Priorities List are landfills where municipal waste is mixed with industrial hazardous waste; and

WHEREAS, the intent of Superfund is to have the polluter, not the taxpayer, pay for the cleanup of hazardous waste site; and

WHEREAS, corporate defendants at Superfund sites, in search of "deep pockets" to shoulder their liability burden, have begun to sue local governments arguing that they should be responsible for the lion's share of cleanup costs at municipal sites; and

WHEREAS, EPA recognizes that municipal solid waste contains only insignificant amounts of hazardous constituents and in its Superfund Interim Municipal Settlement Policy provides that EPA will identify local governments as potentially responsible parties at hazardous waste sites only in exceptional circumstances; and

WHEREAS, the Interim Municipal Settlement Policy nevertheless leaves local governments vulnerable to overreaching lawsuits by private parties for cost recovery and contribution under Superfund;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the North Metro Mayors
Association urges Congress to quickly enact the Toxic Cleanup
Equity and Acceleration Act, S 1557 and HR 3026, which will:

- prohibit private polluters from bringing Superfund contribution actions against local governments or others for the disposal of ordinary municipal waste, including both garbage and sewage sludge;
- codify EPA's policy of not suing municipalities or other persons who merely generated or transported municipal waste, unless specifically defined "truly exceptional circumstances" exist;
- 3. provide expedited settlements for local governmental generators or transporters of municipal waste, and require such settlements to allocate cleanup costs on the basis of toxicity rather than the volume of the municipal waste;

- 4. ensure that local governments will not be liable under Superfund merely for owning or maintaining a public right-of-way, such as a road or sewage pipeline, over which hazardous substances are transported; and
- 5. apply retroactively to all pending administrative or judicial actions.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Crystal this 16th day of September 1991.

ATTEST:	Mayor	
		9.1

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 12, 1991

TO: Dave Kennedy, Crystal Attorney

FROM: Anne Norris, Community Development Director

SUBJECT: Revision to Nuisance Ordinances

There has been some discussion between various departments regarding the need to revise several portions of Sections 605, 635 and 515 of the City Code regarding refuse and nuisances. In addition, we have had discussions about the need for a different definition for what is considered abandoned property and inoperable vehicles.

Listed below are proposed changes to various portions of the City Code.

Change #1:

Intent: To expand the definition of refuse to be more inclusive.

Existing language - Section 605.01, Subd. 10: "Refuse" means all solid waste products or those wastes having the character of solids rather than liquids in that they will not flow readily without additional liquid and which are composed wholly or partly of such materials as garbage, sweepings, swill, cleanings, trash, rubbish, litter, industrial solid wastes or domestic solid wastes; organic wastes or residue of animals sold as meat, fruit, or other vegetable or animal matter from kitchen, dining room, market, food establishment, or any place dealing or handling meat, fowl, fruit, grain or vegetables; offal, animal excreta, or the carcass of animals; tree or shrub trimmings, or grass clippings; brick, plaster, wood, metal or other waste matter resulting from the demolition, alteration or construction of buildings or structures; accumulated waste materials, cans, containers, junk vehicles, ashes, tires, junk, or other such substances which may become a nuisance.

Proposed language - Section 605.01, Subd. 10: "Refuse means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid waste (except body waste) including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleanings, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, and market and industrial solid wastes".

Change #2:

Intent: Remove the phrase referencing the value of abandoned property.

Existing language - Section 635.01. Subd. 2, c): "Abandoned property in the form of deteriorated, wrecked or derelict property in unusable condition, having no value other than nominal scarp or junk value, and left unprotected from the elements; the term includes, but is not limited to, deteriorated, wrecked, inoperable, or partially dismantles motor vehicles, trailers, boats, machinery, refrigerators, washing machines, plumbing fixtures, and furniture; and".

Proposed language - Section 635.01, Subd. 2, c): "Abandoned property in the form of deteriorated, wrecked or derelict property in unusable condition and left unprotected from the elements. The term "abandoned property" includes but is not limited to, deteriorated, wrecked, inoperable or partially dismantled motor vehicles, trailers, boats, machinery, refrigerators, washing machines, plumbing fixtures and furniture; and ".

Change #3:

Intent: To reference the revised definition of refuse contained in Change #1 above and decrease the amount of time to 10 days that motor vehicles can sit without current licensing or while inoperable.

Existing language - Section 515.07, Subd. 15: "Refuse. Passenger automobiles, station wagons and trucks not currently licensed by the state, or which are because of mechanical deficiency incapable of movement under their own power, parked or stored outside for a period in excess of 30 days, and all materials stored outside in violation of the City Code are considered refuse and shall be disposed of in accordance with pertinent provisions of the City Code.

Proposed language - Section 515.07, Subd. 15: "Refuse.

Means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid waste
(except body waste) including garbage, rubbish, ashes,
street cleanings, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, and
market and industrial solid wastes. Refuse may include but
is not limited to, motor vehicles currently licensed by the
State, or which are because of mechanical deficiency
incapable of moving under their own power, parked or stored
outside for a period in excess of 10 days. Any materials
stored outside in violation of the City Code are considered
refuse and shall be disposed of in accordance with pertinent
provisions of the City Code".

Change #4:

Intent: To eliminate parking of vehicles in residential areas in any front, side or rear yards and to only permit parking in driveways or adjacent to driveways.

Existing language - Section 515.09, Subd. 6, f): "In the case of single family, two family and townhouse dwellings parking shall be prohibited in any portion of the front yard except designated driveways leading directly into a garage or one open, surfaced space located on the side of a driveway, away from the principal use. Said extra space shall be surfaced with concrete or bituminous material."

Proposed language - Section 515.09, Subd. 6, f: "In the case of single family, two family or townhouse dwellings, no off-street parking shall be permitted in any of the yards, except on designated driveways leading directly into a garage or on an open, surfaced space located on the side of the driveway away from the principal use. Said extra space shall be resurfaced with concrete or bituminous material".

Change #5:

Intent: To prohibit the sale of vehicles from commercial and industrial parking lots (when vehicle sales are not principal use).

Existing language: There is none.

Proposed language - Section 515.09, Subd. 6, h): "In the case of business and industrial districts, no motor vehicles shall be parked in parking lots for the purpose of selling the motor vehicles."

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions on any of this. I am hopeful that the City Council can discuss these proposed at their September 16 meeting. Sorry for the short notice; thanks for all your time and assistance.

ALN:jt

HOLMES & GRAVEN

CHARTERED

470 Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

Telephone (612) 337-9300 Facsimile (612) 337-9310

DAVID J. KENNEDY

Attorney at Law

Direct Dial (612) 337-9232

September 12, 1991

Mr. Jerry Dulgar City Manager City of Crystal 4141 Douglas Drive North Crystal, MN 55422

RE: Waiving Fees

Dear Jerry:

The council has asked you and me to examine the city's practice with regard to waiving fees for various licenses and permits. Attached is Darlene's memo of July 12 listing provisions in the city code on the matter and stating that the city has generally in the past (but not this year) waived various fees in connection with Frolics and other events sponsored by non-profit organizations. Councilmember Joslyn's point, I think, is that if city fees are to be waived, the waiver should be governed by a statement of policy, either by ordinance or resolution, setting out some standards and criteria on the matter. I tend to agree with him.

A practice of granting waivers without standards is suspect for three reasons: first, unless all fees are waived, someone will be discriminated against without any rational, articulated grounds for the discrimination. All laws and council actions are discriminatory in that they affect different classes of persons in varying ways. If the differing treatment is based on some rational principal of government it is valid; but if it is not so based the constitutional principles of equal protection are violated. Second, since the lost revenue from the waived fees must be picked up by others the recipient of the waiver is in fact the recipient of public funds, and the donation of public funds must be for a public purpose and clearly authorized by charter or statute. Third, while the "all powers" grant in the city charter permits the city to do whatever the legislature could authorize it to do, it is far from clear that that grant without more (e.g., an ordinance) is adequate charter authority to justify the practice of fee waivers.

I think that all of these potential objections to the practice could be removed by an ordinance governing the practice and setting out some basic standards (or providing for their embodiment in a council resolution).

Under the above analysis I think the first three ordinance provisions cited in Darlene's memo are adequate to legitimize not charging the fee. There are in fact exemption rather than waivers, and the reasons for the exemption seem self-evident from the ordinance provisions themselves. There are similar exemptions for certain types of transient merchants, subsection 1160.17, and no fee is charged for a special permit for

Mr. Jerry Dulgar September 12, 1991 Page 2

wine and beer at social events in parks, subsection 815.13. (This is not to say, however, that the underlying reasons for the exemptions should not be revisited.) But subsection 1200.41, permitting waivers for temporary on-sale liquor licenses, contains no standards, and granting a waiver in one case but not another would clearly be suspect.

Similarly, the past practice of waiving fees for civic and church groups has been conducted without any clear rationale by the council. And the council's decision to not waive this year only compounds the problem.

As an approach to the issue let me suggest the following language for inclusion in the city code (probably in Chapter X, dealing with licensing and permit procedures.):

1000. Fees: Waiver in certain cases.

<u>Subd. 1</u>. The council finds and determines that it is in the public interest that the imposition of license and permit fees be waived in cases where the general health and welfare of the citizens will be served thereby.

Subd. 2. The Council must adopt and amend from time to time a resolution setting forth the conditions and standards it will apply in considering requests for the waiving of fees authorized by this subsection. The standards and conditions of the resolution must address as a minimum (i) the nature and purpose of the organization requesting the waiver; (ii) the effect of the waiver on the revenues of the city; (iii) the relative burden of payment of the fee on the applicant; and (iv) the public purpose to be served by the waiver.

Subd. 3. The Council may not waive a license or permit fee unless the resolution required by this subsection is in effect."

The content of such a resolution will take some further thought, analysis and input from the council and perhaps the various groups affected.

Very truly yours,

David J. Kennedy

DJK:jes

Coff

Memorandum

DATE: July 12, 1991

TO: Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

FROM: Darlene George, City Clerk

SUBJECT: Waiver of Exemption from License and Permit Fees

In a bit of haste today before leaving on vacation, I researched the ordinance for specific areas referring to exemption from or waiver of license/permit fees. Listed below are sections of the ordinance found to specifically address this issue:

- Section 406.15, Subd. 10 Government and Other Public Signs
- Section 610.63 Fee Exemptions, License Required (food)
- Section 1160.17 Religious and Charitable Organization, Exemption (solicitors)
- Section 1200.41 Temporary On-Sale Licenses

In the past the Council has waived fees upon request from civic organizations, churches, our Fire and Police Associations, and of course, any fees for license/permits for City property and/or functions. In most cases these fees are for one time events and not for a yearly license.

I hope this is helpful. If anything further is needed, I will be glad to assist when I return from vacation.

DG/js

cc: Dave Kennedy, City Attorney

ate addition

Memorandum

DATE:

September 13, 1991

TO:

Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

FROM:

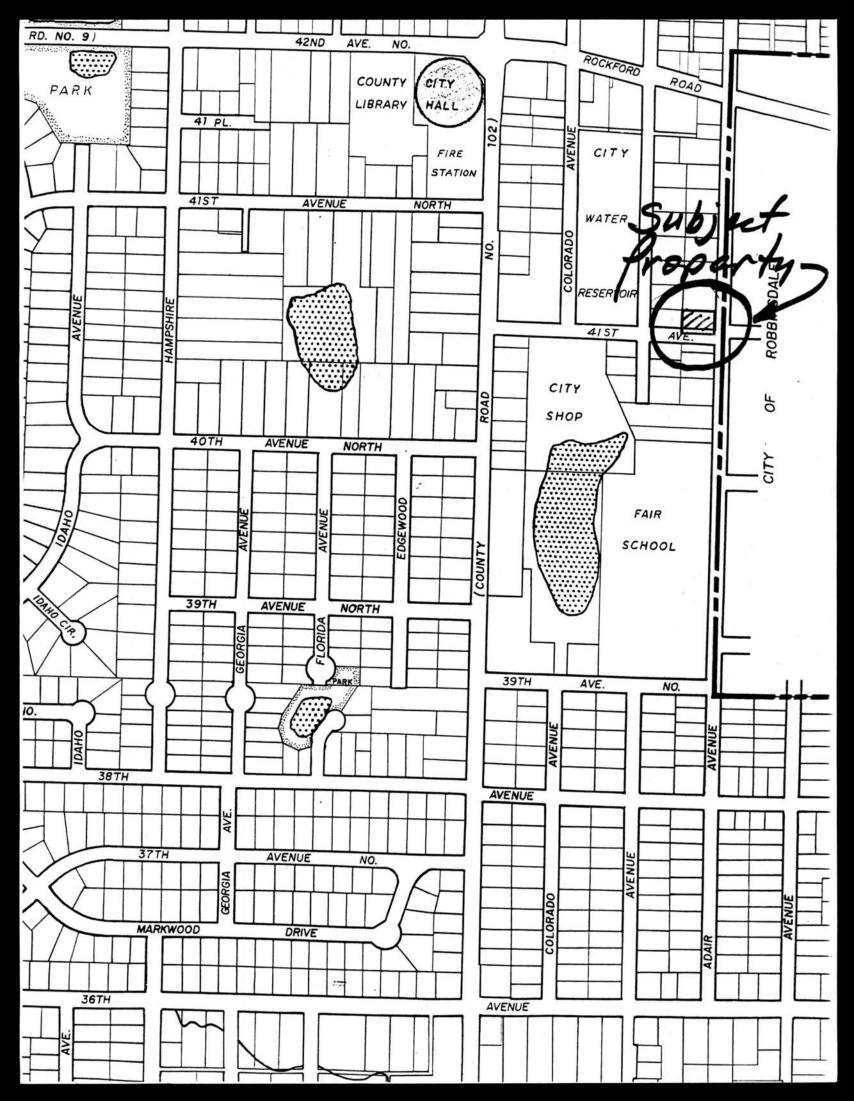
William Monk, City Engineer

SUBJECT: Property at 4101 Adair Avenue

As you are aware, I have been researching the ownership status for the vacant house at 4101 Adair Avenue for some time. I just received a call from Knutson Mortgage regarding the potential sale of the property to the City for \$38,000. In purchasing the lot the City can achieve the following:

- 1) Removal of a badly deteriorated house.
- 2) House removal allows for 41st Avenue to be widened to standard width.
- 3) Even with street widened, a saleable lot remains.

Due to the timing involved with this item, I must ask the Council consider it Monday night. Viewing the property before the meeting will prove very beneficial.





6700 Portland Avenue • Richfield, Minnesota 55423-2599

City Manager James D. Prosser Mayor Martin Kirsch Council

William Bullock Ivan Ludeman Michael Sandahl Kristal Stokes

September 6, 1991

The Honorable Betty Herbes Mayor of Crystal 4141 Douglas Drive North Crystal, MN 55422

Dear Mayor Herbes:

As a member of the Minnesota Suburban Million Dollar Steering Committee, I would like to invite you to attend a meeting on Thursday, September 19, 1991 at 3:00 p.m. in the Richfield City Hall Council Chambers to discuss the Minnesota Suburban NAACP Million Dollars Fund Raising Project for 1991-1992. The discussion will be led by Mr. Frank Taylor, President of the Minnesota Suburban Branch NAACP.

The fund raising project goal is to raise \$1,000,000 to support the mission, programs and activities of the Minnesota Suburban NAACP Branch.

The Minnesota Suburban NAACP Branch was chartered in 1987 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to insure the rights of all citizens within 34 cities. Since the Branch's inception, it has been unable to carry out its mission within these communities due to a lack of economic resources. Thus, it is vital that the Branch and its members set as priority during the 1991-1992 fiscal year a goal to raise the necessary financial resources to carry out the mission of the Minnesota Suburban NAACP Branch within the legal jurisdiction.

As a member of the Minnesota Suburban NAACP Branch, I encourage your city to participate in this fund raising project. If you are unable to attend, please designate someone to represent your city. We need enthusiastic team players to get the goal accomplished by June 11, 1992.

Sincerely,

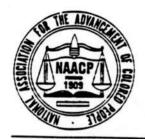
Martin J. Kirsch

Mayor, City of Richfield

MJK:cak

cc: Frank Taylor, President of Minnesota Suburban Branch NAACP

The Urban Hometown



MINNESOTA SUBURBAN BRANCH NAACP P.O. Box 24388 Edina, Minnesota 55424

HOW FUNDS WILL BE USED:

- 1) ADMINISTRATIVE COST: \$200,000
- 2) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, GUARANTEED LOANS FOR SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, AND EXPANSION, \$200,000
- 3) LEGAL REDRESS: \$200,000
 - a) LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO MEMBERS
 - b) LEGAL FEES FOR BRANCH
 - C) OTHER

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS: \$200,000

- a) JUVENILE ADVOCACY
- b) CRIME BUSTERS
- c) STOP THE VIOLENCE
- d) BACK- TO SCHOOL STAY IN SCHOOL
- e) CARES
- f) LUPUS FOUNDATION
- g) HEALTH CARE
- h) GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT

5) EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM: \$200,000.00

- a) COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS
- b) ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS
- c) CULTURAL DIVERSITY TRAINING: DEPARTMENTS, CITIES, BUSINESSES, CHURCHES & POLITICAL ENTITIES.
- d) INTERNS FOR SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS,
 POLICE DEPARTMENT AND COMMUNITY GROUPS

FUNDS FOR POSITIONS, OPERATION, TRAINING AND PROGRAMS:

- a) MARKETING DIRECTOR
- b) 5 COMPUTERS & SOFTWARE
- c) INSURANCE
- d) SECRETARIAL
- e) STUDENT INTERNS
- g) POLICE LIASON PROGRAM
- h) COLLEGE INTERNSHIPS
- i) HIGH SCHOOL INTERNSHIPS
- j) LEGAL ASSISTANCE INTERNSHIPS
- k) JOBS FOR YOUTH
- 1) TV PROGRAMS
- m) EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED_
- n) FAMILY THERAPY
- o) MEDIATION SERVICES
- p) ADVOCACY SERVICES
- q) REFERRAL SERVICES
- r) ALTERNATIVE COORDINATOR FOR PROGRAMS
- s) ADOPT A COLLEGE STUDENT PROGRAM
- t) TUTORIAL PROGRAM
- u) ADOPT A KID PROGRAM
- V) SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM

CITY OF CRYSTAL 1991 EXPENDITURE REPORT AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991

NORMAL %= 66.7%

PRIOR MONTH

		AMENDED	YTD		CURRENT	TOTAL		UNENCUMBERED
DEPARTMENT	#	BUDGET	EXPENSES	ENCUMBERED	EXPENSES	EXPENSES	RATIO	BALANCE
Mayor & Council	10	\$113,344	\$63,430.01	\$250.00	\$14,408.92	\$77,838.93	68.9%	\$35,255.07
Administration	11	\$327,320	\$169,767.35	\$2,899.77	\$35,883.28	\$205,650.63	63.7%	\$118,769.60
Assessing	12	\$135,908	\$67,611.34	\$3.30	\$12,693.21	\$80,304.55	59.1%	\$55,600.15
Finance	13	\$164,753	\$85,937.25	\$667.76	\$17,290.91	\$103,228.16	63.1%	\$60,857.08
City Buildings	14	\$146,861	\$67,830.33	\$50.00	\$10,994.97	\$78,825.30	53.7%	\$67,985.70
Police	15	\$1,722,653	\$908,240.43	\$2,866.25	\$181,424.05	\$1,089,664.48	63.4%	\$630,122.27
Fire	16	\$186,289	\$100,092.53	\$876.00	\$8,125.58	\$108,218.11	58.6%	\$77,194.89
Planning & Inspection	17	\$82,713	\$41,795.69	\$0.00	\$10,172.58	\$51,968.27	62.8%	\$30,744.73
Civil Defense	18	\$38,260	\$18,565.96	\$156.56	\$3,647.64	\$22,213.60	58.5%	\$15,889.84
Engineering	19	\$181,608	\$94,689.17	\$54.56	\$19,244.34	\$113,933.51	62.8%	\$67,619.93
Street	20	\$496,084	\$235,648.07	\$2,161.40	\$43,707.63	\$279,355.70	56.7%	\$214,566.90
Park Maintenance	21	\$405,940	\$204,690.61	\$2,519.64	\$41,341.78	\$246,032.39	61.2%	\$157,387.97
Recycling *	22	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	01.270	\$0.00
Recreation	25	\$479,893	\$256,414.82	\$6,186.98	\$66,789.02	\$323,203.84	CO CO4	
Health	26	\$127,241	\$57,373.36	\$136.47			68.6%	\$150,502.18
Personnel	27	\$26,300	\$4,719.02	\$0.00	\$13,428.54	\$70,801.90	55.8%	\$56,302.63
Legal	28	\$157,700			\$0.00	\$4,719.02	17.9%	\$21,580.98
Elections	29		\$65,067.71	\$0.00	\$9,388.95	\$74,456.66	47.2%	\$83,243.34
Housing Maintenance		\$27,025	\$635.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$635.18	2.4%	\$26,389.82
	30	\$6,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	\$6,000.00
Swimming Pool	31	\$74,833	\$59,254.91	\$1,390.01	\$40,579.99	\$99,834.90	135.3%	(\$26,391.91)
Non-Departmental	32	\$911,071	\$542,029.38	\$979.30	\$4,485.06	\$546,514.44	60.1%	\$363,577.26
Community Center	33	\$160,944	\$69,438.16	\$305.00	\$8,769.01	\$78,207.17	48.8%	\$82,431.83
Tree Disease	34_	\$33,660	\$8,288.21	\$20.00	\$6,275.27	\$14,563.48	43.3%	\$19,076.52
TOTALS	=	\$6,006,400	\$3,121,519.49	\$21,523.00	\$548,650.73	\$3,670,170.22	61.5%	\$2,314,706.78
Recycling Fund #80		\$218,833	\$92,318.03	\$0.00	\$16,094.85	\$108,412.88	49.5%	\$110,420.12
* General Fund Subsi	idy to	Recycling						
Street Lighting #82		\$113,470	\$52,330.73	\$0.00	\$8,873.98	\$61,204.71	53.9%	\$52,265.29
	=	****						
Hallian Front #01				¥				
Utility Fund-#81	00	#1 050 000	***********	40 550 00	***** ***			
Water	23	\$1,053,660	\$265,398.48	\$6,550.98	\$185,695.87	\$451,094.35	43.4%	\$596,014.67
Sewer	24_	\$1,323,801	\$720,499.97	\$16,164.28	\$98,643.74	\$819,143.71	63.1%	\$488,493.01
TOTALS	_	\$2,377,461	\$985,898.45	\$22,715.26	\$284,339.61	\$1,270,238.06	54.4%	\$1,102,218.68
			T.					
Water Slide Fund #83	_	\$60,149	\$12,471.76	\$50.00	\$1,466.34	\$13,938.10	23.3%	\$46,160.90
	1070							
EDA Fund #94	37_	\$90,750	\$38,128.21	\$25.00	\$7,965.25	\$46,093.46	50.8%	\$44,631.54
	-							

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SUMMARY OF REVENUES AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991 NORMAL PERCENT = 66.67%

GENER ACCT#	AL FUND - 01	ESTIMATED REVENUE	PRIOR MONTH YEAR-TO-DATE	RECEIPTS CURRENT MONTH	RECEIPTS YEAR-TO-DATE	PERCENTAGE RECEIVED
TAXES						
3011	Current Ad Valorem Taxes	\$2,810,053	\$1,038,854.67	\$0.00	\$1,038,854.67	50.3%
	Homestead Credit	\$0	\$348,669.63	\$0.00	\$348,669.63	
	Equalization Aid	\$0	\$25,855.97	\$0.00	\$25,855.97	
3012	Deling Ad Valorem Taxes	\$0	\$20,357.53	\$0.00	\$20,357.53	
3013	Penalties and Interest	\$10,000	\$2,452.54	\$0.00	\$2,452.54	24.5%
3014	Forfeited Tax Sale	\$0	\$171.20	\$0.00	\$171.20	
3015	Prepaid Special Assessments	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	Total Taxes	\$2,820,053	\$1,436,361.54	\$0.00	\$1,436,361.54	50.9%
LICENS	SES AND PERMITS					
3111	Liquor Licenses On Sale 06/30	\$55,000	\$27,500.00	\$0.00	\$27,500.00	50.0%
3112	Liquor Licenses Off Sale 06/30	\$1,600	\$1,600.00	\$0.00	\$1,600.00	100.0%
3113	Beer & Tavern Licenses 06/30	\$6,000	\$7,065.75	\$0.00	\$7,065.75	117.8%
3114	Club Licenses 06/30	\$2,200	\$2,886.00	\$0.00	\$2,886.00	131.2%
3115	Garbage & Refuse License 06/30	\$1,600	\$3,615.00	\$0.00	\$3,615.00	225.9%
3116	Taxi Cab Licenses	\$150	\$103.25	\$0.00	\$103.25	68.8%
3117	Music Box-Misc Amusements	\$6,500	\$1,937.50	\$0.00	\$1,937.50	29.8%
3118	Food Handling Licenses	\$16,500	\$6,544.00	\$1,142.00	\$7,686.00	46.6%
3119	Gas Pump & Station Licenses	\$1,500	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
3121	Bowling Alley Licenses	\$1,200	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$800.00	66.7%
3123	Cigarette Licenses	\$1,200	\$182.50	\$0.00	\$182.50	15.2%
3124	Misc Licenses	\$1,800	\$674.38	\$0.00	\$674.38	37.5%
3125	Billboard-Sign Hangers License	\$1,000	\$924.00	\$66.00	\$990.00	99.0%
3126	Plumbing-Gas Licenses & Cards	\$5,000	\$2,580.00	\$186.50	\$2,766.50	55.3%
3127	Sign Licenses 05/15	\$10,000	\$5,514.80	\$0.00	\$5,514.80	55.1%
3128	Tree Trim Licenses	\$600	\$495.00	\$0.00	\$495.00	82.5%
3150	Dog Licenses & Impound Fees	\$6,000	\$3,215.50	\$162.50	\$3,378.00	56.3%
3151	Building Permits	\$50,000	\$45,266.11	\$6,026.79	\$51,292.90	102.6%
3152	Misc Fire Permits	\$0	\$918.60	\$467.80	\$1,386.40	
3153	Plumbing Permits	\$6,000	\$3,881.00	\$525.50	\$4,406.50	73.4%
3154	Sewer Permits	\$600	\$455.00	\$70.00	\$525.00	87.5%
3155	Water Permits	\$800	\$210.00	\$52.50	\$262.50	32.8%
3157	Driveway Permits	\$400	\$35.00	\$17.50	\$52.50	13.1%
3158	Street Excavation Permits	\$800	\$2,647.50	\$135.00	\$2,782.50	347.8%
3159	Miscellaneous Permits	\$0	(\$30.00)	\$0.00	(\$30.00)	
3161	Gas Permits	\$4,000	\$1,999.50	\$475.00	\$2,474.50	61.9%
3162	Burglar Alarm Permits 05/15	\$1,000	\$918.00	\$0.00	\$918.00	91.8%
3163	Mechanical Permits	\$10,500	\$5,530.88	\$894.00	\$6,424.88	61.2%
3164	Sign Permits	\$2,600	\$1,974.30	\$310.00	\$2,284.30	87.9%
3165	Parking Pemits	\$0	\$40.00	\$0.00	\$40.00	
3166	Restaurant Hoods	\$1,200	\$1,495.00	\$175.00	\$1,670.00	139.2%
3063	Surcharges	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	Total Licenses and Permits	\$195,750	\$130,978.57	\$10,706.09	\$141,684.66	72.4%

GENER	RAL FUND - 01	ESTIMATED	PRIOR MONTH	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	PERCENTAGE
ACCT#		REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE	CURRENT MONTH		RECÈIVED
STATE	SHARED TAXES					
3345	Post Board Reimbursement	\$0.00	\$12,880.00	\$0.00	\$12,880.00	
3350	Local Government Aid	\$1,619,827	\$809,876.00	\$0.00	\$809,876.00	50.0%
3351	State Aid Streets	\$20,000	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	100.0%
	Total Shared Taxes	\$1,639,827	\$842,756.00	\$0.00	\$842,756.00	51.4%
OTHER	SERVICES					
3500	Miscellaneous Receipts	\$3,000	\$1,870.87	\$219.40	\$2,090.27	69.7%
3501	NWSCC and CAC	\$5,200	\$3,456.23	(\$91.39)	\$3,364.84	64.7%
3503	Bicycle Licenses	\$450	\$278.00	\$180.00	\$458.00	101.8%
3504	Northern Mayors Association	\$1,500	\$0.00	(\$2,931.12)	(\$2,931.12)	-195.4%
3511	Special Rezoning App Charge	\$5,500	\$1,800.00	\$225.00	\$2,025.00	36.8%
3512	Sale of Maps-Documents etc	\$200	\$224.35	\$9.00	\$233.35	116.7%
3513	Engineering & Clerical Fees	\$50,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
3514	Weed Cutting Charges	\$600	\$110.00	\$165.00	\$275.00	
3515	Filing Fees	\$0	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	45.8%
3516	License Investigations	\$500	\$1,500.00	\$25.00		90E 00/
3517	Jail & Breathalyzer Tests	\$3,000	\$2,500.00		\$1,525.00	305.0%
3518	Electrical Permit Applications	\$0	\$11.00	\$600.00	\$3,100.00	103.3%
3568	Accident Reports	\$1,700	\$1,253.58	(\$22.00)	(\$11.00)	25.001
3569	Special Assessment Searches	\$2,500	\$876.50	\$196.50	\$1,450.08	85.3%
3570	Sanitarian Costs & Reimburse	rowa-musean.		\$190.00	\$1,066.50	42.7%
3571	Confiscated Funds	\$84,834 \$0	\$0.00	\$37,691.05	\$37,691.05	44.4%
3580	Recreation Program Receipts		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3581	Crystal Facilities Used	\$177,240	\$133,701.85	\$13,833.27	\$147,535.12	83.2%
3582	Paragraph of the control of the cont	\$500	\$799.00	\$310.00	\$1,109.00	221.8%
	Non-Budget Account	\$0	\$3,931.17	(\$4,872.20)	(\$941.03)	
3586	Water Tests	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3587	Swimming Pool Receipts	\$69,800	\$62,182.84	\$9,546.54	\$71,729.38	102.8%
3588	Community Center Revenue	\$31,050	\$34,189.31	\$2,634.09	\$36,823.40	118.6%
3590	Refunds & Reimbursements	\$115,500	\$5,918.51	\$0.00	\$5,918.51	5.1%
3591	Insurance Refunds	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3592	Misc Land & Equip Sales	\$25,000	\$25,479.87	\$0.00	\$25,479.87	101.9%
3593	Miscellaneous Transfers	\$100,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
3594	Building Sub-Rental	\$500	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$300.00	60.0%
3595	Waste Oil Revenues	\$500	\$83.92	\$0.00	\$83.92	16.8%
3596	Leased Properties	\$9,600	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	26.0%
3599	Interest Earned	\$115,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
3610	Court Fines	\$142,096	\$43,157.49	\$6,388.27	\$49,545.76	34.9%
3611	Alarm Charges	\$4,000	\$300.00	\$700.00	\$1,000.00	25.0%
3612	Alarm Penalties	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3630	Forfeited Bail	\$0	\$1,560.00	\$300.00	\$1,860.00	
3772	Donations	\$1,000	\$3,103.25	(\$742.50)	\$2,360.75	236.1%
	Total Other Services	\$950,770	\$331,117.74	\$64,553.91	\$395,671.65	41.6%
Previous	Year Fund Balance	\$400,000	\$0.00		\$0.00	0.0%
	TOTAL REVENUES	\$6,006,400	\$2,741,213.85	\$75,260.00	\$2,816,473.85	46.9%

RECYCLING FUND - 80		ESTIMATED	PRIOR MONTH	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	PERCENTAGE
ACCT#		REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE	CURRENT MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	RECEIVED
3330	County Grants	\$95,000	\$42,178.32	\$0.00	\$42,178.32	44.4%
3500	Misc Revenues	\$10,000	\$22,335.09	\$3,384.64	\$25,719.73	257.2%
3510	Containers, Wheels & Lids	\$1,500	\$279.59	\$59.33	\$338.92	22.6%
3780	Recycling Revenue	\$96,314	\$48,056.16	\$8,797.72	\$56,853.88	59.0%
3781	Recycling Penalties	\$1,200	\$1,371.90	\$185.88	\$1,557.78	129.8%
3782	Recycling Bin Revenue	\$0	\$72.90	\$0.00	\$72.90	
3783	Recycling Bin Penalty	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3590	Refunds and Reimbursements	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
•	Total Recycling	\$204,014	\$114,293.96	\$12,427.57	\$126,721.53	62.1%

UTILITY	/ FUND - 81	ESTIMATED	PRIOR MONTH	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	PERCENTAGE
ACCT#		REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE	CURRENT MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	RECEIVED
3500	Miscellaneous Receipts	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3599	Interest Earned	\$40,000	\$0.00	- \$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
3739	Misc Income - Water	\$20,765	\$436.18	\$0.00	\$436.18	2.1%
3740	Water Sales	\$929,250	\$393,644.52	\$96,065.45	\$489,709.97	52.7%
3741	Penalties Earned - Water	\$18,375	\$10,878.50	\$1,357.55	\$12,236.05	66.6%
3742	Sales of Meters-Horns	\$2,000	\$1,935.55	\$166.44	\$2,101.99	105.1%
3743	Joint Water Commission Reimb	\$15,000	\$5,992.83	\$0.00	\$5,992.83	40.0%
3744	Metro Waste Reimbursement	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3759	Misc Income - Sewer	\$500	\$230.65	\$0.00	\$230.65	46.1%
3760	Sewer Service Revenue	\$1,254,750	\$573,226.18	\$119,711.64	\$692,937.82	55.2%
3761	Penalties Earned - Sewer	\$19,425	\$16,402.72	\$1,609.81	\$18,012.53	92.7%
3785	Gain on Sale of Property	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	Total Utility Revenue	\$2,300,065	\$1,002,747.13	\$218,910.89	\$1,221,658.02	53.1%

STREE	LIGHTING FUND - 82	ESTIMATED	PRIOR MONTH	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	PERCENTAGE
ACCT#		REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE	CURRENT MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	RECEIVED
3599	Interest Earned	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3764	Street Lighting Revenue	\$103,683	\$50,675.95	\$10,294.01	\$60,969.96	58.8%
3765	Penalties Earned	\$2,000	\$1,439.71	\$165.96	\$1,605.67	80.3%
	Total Street Lighting Revenue	\$105,683	\$52,115.66	\$10,459.97	\$62,575.63	59.2%

WATER	SLIDE FUND - 83	ESTIMATED	PRIOR MONTH	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	PERCENTAGE
ACCT#		REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE	CURRENT MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	RECEIVED
3581	Crystal Facilities Used	\$0	\$3,970.60	\$1,037.50	\$5,008.10	
3587	Water Slide Revenues	\$49,750	24,822.78	\$8,762.59	\$33,585.37	67.5%
	Season Tickets	\$8,000	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	Concessions	\$6,000	9,525.19	\$2,017.78	\$11,542.97	192.4%
	Daily Admissions					
	Combo Tickets	\$5,440	16,122.67	\$6,307.19	\$22,429.86	412.3%
	Regular Daily	\$3,000	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
40	Total Water Slide Revenues	\$72,190	\$54,441.24	\$18,125.06	\$72,566.30	672.2%
*1:						

EDA FU	JND - 94	ESTIMATED	PRIOR MONTH	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	PERCENTAGE
ACCT#	•	REVENUE	YEAR-TO-DATE	CURRENT MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	
TAXES						
3011	Current Ad Valorem Taxes	\$89,968	\$33,153.46	\$0.00	\$33,153.46	73.0%
	Homestead Credit		\$29,716.85	\$0.00	\$29,716.85	
	Equalization Aid		\$2,203.68	\$0.00	\$2,203.68	
3012	Delinq Ad Valorem Taxes	-	\$615.28	\$0.00	\$615.28	
	Total Taxes	\$89,968	\$65,689.27	\$0.00	\$65,689.27	73.0%
MISCEL	LANEOUS INCOME					
3500	Misc Receipts	\$0	\$1,858.15	\$0.00	\$1,858.15	
3592	Misc Land Sales	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3599	Interest Earned	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	Total EDA Revenues	\$89,968	\$67,547.42	\$0.00	\$67,547.42	75.1%

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Ed Brandeen, Park and Recreation Director

FROM: Jessie Hart, Assistant Finance Director

DATE: September 12, 1991

SUBJECT: PRELIMINARY Swimming Pool/Water Slide Activity

Report for 1991 Season

Attached is the <u>Preliminary</u> Swimming Pool/Water Slide Revenue and Expenditure Reports for the 1991 season.

Keep in mind while reviewing these reports that there still might be some expenditures and credits for commodities outstanding. All revenue sources should be accurate with the exception of interest earnings which will be allocated at the end of 1991.

While revenues came in 5% or \$7,193.40 ahead of budgeted for the combined operation, expenditures came in at 17% or \$22,769.75 over the budgeted amounts for the combined operation.

The overall combined operation experienced a net loss of \$8,249.35 for the 1991 season.

The General Fund subsidized the Swimming Pool part of the operation by a total of \$16,265.70 compared to a budgeted subsidy for the 1991 season of \$5,033.00. This is an increase on reliance of the general tax dollar of \$11,232.70 for swimming pool operations.

The Water Slide part of the operation on the other hand showed a profit of \$8,016.35 compared to a budgeted profit of \$15,360.00.

All of these numbers are computed after the payment to the PIR Fund for the Water Slide loan and after depreciation is computed on the Water Slide part of the operation.

cc: Jerry Dulgar, City Manger
Miles Johnson, Finance Director/Treasurer

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CITY OF CRYSTAL SWIMMING POOL/WATER SLIDE - EXPENDITURE REPORT AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991

		COMBINED	SWIMMING	WATER		
ACCT		AMENDED	POOL	SLIDE	COMBINED	UNENCUMBERED
CODE	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	<u>@ 8-31-91</u>	<u>@ 8-31-91</u>	<u>@ 8-31-91</u>	BALANCE
PERSO	ONAL SERVICES:					16
4130	Salaries & Wages - Temp. Employees	58,112	50,936.13	11,264.69	62,200.82	(4,088.82)
4144	FICA/Medicare	182	0.00	861.75	861.75	(679.75)
4154	Workers Compensation Insurance	0	0.00	682.64	682.64	(682.64)
		58,294	50,936.13	12,809.08	63,745.21	(5,451.21)
SUPPL	IES, REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE:					
4210	Office Supplies	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
4220	Misc. Operating Supplies	3,087	194.69	1,659.49	1,854.18	1,232.82
4223	Cleaning Supplies	400	13.90	0.00	13.90	386.10
4226	Chemicals & Chemical Products	4,000	3,824.74	91.00	3,915.74	84.26
4227	Safety Supplies (OSHA)	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4230	Repair & Maintenance Supplies	4,500	4,210.44	913.08	5,123.52	(623.52)
4233	Building Repair	500	380.11	0.00	380.11	119.89
4235	Landscape Materials	0	59.65	0.00	59.65	(59.65)
4236	Signs	0	31.84	0.00	31.84	(31.84)
4238	Recreational Equipment Supplies	200	325.72	96.80	422.52	(222.52)
4239	Recreational Concession Supplies	7,000	7,255.90	7,256.16	14,512.06	(7,512.06)
4243	Tissue and Towling	50	30.63	0.00	30.63	19.37
	177	19,897	16,327.62	10,016.53	26,344.15	(6,447.15)
COMM	UNICATIONS:		150			
4321	Postage	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
4322	Telephone & Telegraph	200	173.06	0.00	173.06	26.94
		230	173.06	0.00	173.06	56.94
ADVEF	RTISING:					*
4340	Advertising	300	367.41	407.66	775.07	(475.07)
4341	Employment Advertising	0	40.25	40.25	80.50	(80.50)
4341	Advertising - Giveaways	0	801.00	0.00	801.00	(801.00)
		300	1,208.66	447.91	1,656.57	(1,356.57)
PRINT	NG:					
4350	Miscellaneous Printing	250	98.89	48.33	147.22	102.78
4352	General Notices & Public Info.	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00
		400	98.89	48.33	147.22	252.78
INSUR	ANCE:					***************************************
4361	General Liability Insurance	4,000	0.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00
		4,000	0.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00
UTILIT	IES:					
4371	Electric Service	5,700	4,654.02	1,500.00	6,154.02	(454.02)
4372	Gas Service	7,200	8,077.69	0.00	8,077.69	(877.69)
4376	Rubbish Removal	400	194.51	194.51	389.02	10.98
		13,300	12,926.22	1,694.51	14,620.73	(1,320.73)
REPAIR	RS - CONTRACTUAL:					
	Other Equipment Repair	0	4,889.48	607.31	5,496.79	(5,496.79)
4383	Buildings Repair	361	75.00	75.00	150.00	211.00
		361	4,964.48	682.31	5,646.79	(5,285.79)
		17.5				

CITY OF CRYSTAL SWIMMING POOL/WATER SLIDE - EXPENDITURE REPORT AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991

ACCT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	COMBINED AMENDED BUDGET	POOL @ 8-31-91	WATER SLIDE @ 8-31-91	COMBINED @ 8-31-91	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
MAINTEN	ANCE - CONTRACTUAL:					
4390 Se	rvice Contracts	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
		100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
RENTALS						
4402 Ma	achinery & Equipment Rental	100	36.00	0.00	36.00	64.00
		100	36.00	0.00	36.00	64.00
OTHER -	CONTRACTUAL					
4420 Ot	her Contractual Service	0	34.50	0.00	34.50	(34.50)
		0	34.50	0.00	34.50	(34.50)
CAPITAL (OUTLAY:					
4553 Mis	scellaneous Capital Outlay	2,000	1,456.50	0.00	1,456.50	543.50
		2,000	1,456.50	0.00	1,456.50	543.50
OTHER:		*	Φ.		12	
De	bt Service	28,781	0.00	28,780.69	28,780.69	0.31
De	preciation	3,900	0.00	7,791.33	7,791.33	(3,891.33)
		32,681	0.00	36,572.02	36,572.02	(3,891.02)
GF	RAND TOTAL	131,663	88,162.06	66,270.69	154,432.75	(22,769.75)

CITY OF CRYSTAL SWIMMING POOL/WATER SLIDE - REVENUE REPORT AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991

ACCT#		COMBINED AMENDED REVENUE	SWIMMING POOL @ 8-31-91	WATER SLIDE @ 8-31-91	COMBINED @ 8-31-91	PERCENTAGE RECEIVED
3581	Crystal Facilities Used	\$0	\$0.00	\$6,728.84	\$6,728.84	
3587		28				
-343	Water Slide Revenues	\$49,750	0.00	\$32,408.86	\$32,408.86	65.1%
-340	Season Tickets	\$44,800	36,478.01	\$0.00	\$36,478.01	81.4%
-341	Concessions	\$18,000	12,719.55	\$12,719.48	\$25,439.03	141.3%
-342	Daily Admissions	\$26,440	22,698.80	\$22,429.86	\$45,128.66	170.7%
	Total Water Slide Revenues	\$138,990	\$71,896.36	\$74,287.04	\$146,183.40	458.6%

DUE DATE: NOON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991

MEMO TO:

Jerry Dulgar, City Manager

MEMO FROM:

Darlene George, City Clerk

ACTION NEEDED MEMO: From the September 3, 1991 Council Meeting

The items listed below are the actions requested by the City Council at their regular Council meeting of September 3, 1991. These items should be taken care of by noon, Wednesday, preceding the next regularly scheduled Council meeting and returned to the City Clerk for her review.

<u>DEPARTMENT</u> <u>ITEM</u>

CITY CLERK

Proclamation.
 ACTION NEEDED: Forward signed copy of proclamation to Barbara Sexton, Chair of Constitution Week.
 ACTION TAKEN: Signed copy sent 9-4-91.

CITY CLERK

 Consideration of a 1-day temporary On-Sale Liquor License on October 22, 1991 with waiver of the fee, as requested by Knights of Columbus #3656, 4947 West Broadway.
 ACTION NEEDED: Notify applicant of Council approval, sign application and forward to Knights of Columbus.
 ACTION TAKEN: Contacted applicant; application signed and sent directly to State.

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

2. Consideration of Public Hearing on the 1991 Assessment Projects. ACTION NEEDED: Place Public Hearing on the October 1, 1991 Council Agenda. ACTION TAKEN: Prepared notices for mailing and publication.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

3. Consideration of extending the City's insurance coverage to include serving wine at the Human Relations Commission meeting "The League of Minnesota Human Rights Commissions 20th Annual Conference" on September 14, 1991 at the Crystal Community Center.

ACTION NEEDED: Notify Human Relations Commission of Council approval.

ACTION TAKEN: Chair Bob Techam notified 9-4-91.

CITY CLERK

4. Consideration of amended Minnesota Lawful Gambling Premise Permit and Lease Agreement, changing days and times of Bingo occasions at K of C Hall as requested by Knights of Columbus, 4947 West Broadway.

ACTION NEEDED: Notify K of C of Council approval and file amended permit and lease agreement.

ACTION TAKEN: Completed 9-4-91.

CITY CLERK

5. Consideration of amended Minnesota Lawful Gambling Premise Permit and Lease Agreement, changing days and times of Bingo occasions at K of C Hall as requested by Catholic Eldercare, 817 Main Street N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
ACTION NEEDED: Notify applicant of Council approval and file amended premise permit and lease agreement.
ACTION TAKEN: Completed 9-4-91.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

 Public hearing to consider vacation of a utility and drainage easement at 3417 Winnetka Avenue. ACTION NEEDED: Notify owner of Council approval of vacation; forward a copy of the ordinance to the Hennepin County recorder. ACTION TAKEN: Published and filed.

CITY CLERK

ACTION NEEDED: Send ordinance for publication and certify necessary copy of resolution to be forwarded to Hennepin County.

ACTION TAKEN: Ordinance faxed to Post 9-4-91.

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

2. Public hearing to consider vacation of a utility and drainage easement at 6529 - 45th Place. ACTION NEEDED: Notify owner of Council approval of vacation; forward a copy of the ordinance to the Hennepin County recorder. ACTION TAKEN: Published and filed.

CITY CLERK

ACTION NEEDED: Send ordinance for publication and certify necessary copy of resolution to be forwarded to Hennepin County.
ACTION TAKEN: Ordinance faxed to Post 9-4-91.

REGULAR AGENDA

BUILDING INSPECTOR

 Reconsideration of a variance of 12 ft. in the rear yard setback to build a 12' x 12' screen porch at 5541 Zane Avenue North. ACTION NEEDED: Notify applicant of Council approval. ACTION TAKEN: Applicant present at meeting.

BUILDING INSPECTOR

2. Reconsideration of a variance of 4 inches to side yard setback to build a 22' x 28' attached garage at 6807 - 51st Place North. ACTION NEEDED: Notify applicant of Council approval. ACTION TAKEN: Applicant present at meeting; plan review in progress.

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

3. Consideration of terms of agreement with Hennepin County on County Road 81/Wilshire Avenue Intersection. ACTION NEEDED: Proceed with agreement with Hennepin County as proposed to the City Council by you at the September 3rd Council meeting. ACTION TAKEN: Preparing letter to County with terms of agreement.

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

4. Consideration of stop sign installation on Quebec Avenue at its intersection with 59th Place.
ACTION NEEDED: Remove yield sign on Quebec Avenue and install stop signs on Quebec Avenue at its intersection with 59th Place as approved by City Council.
ACTION TAKEN: Signs being installed.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

5. Consideration of a resolution authorizing amendment to the development contract with Super Valu, Tax Increment Financing District No. 2. ACTION NEEDED: Proceed with execution of the amendment to development contract with Super Valu as approved by the Council.

ACTION TAKEN: Amendment executed; forwarded to Super Valu.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

6. Consideration of a resolution relating to City participation in Narcotics Control Program. ACTION NEEDED: Proceed with agreement as approved by the Council. ACTION TAKEN: Forwarded to Police Department, attention Chief of Police, for appropriate action on September 4, 1991.

CITY CLERK

7. Consideration of "Police Bill of Rights" legislation. ACTION NEEDED: Prepare letter and copy of resolution to be sent to necessary congressional representatives and House leadership. ACTION TAKEN: Being completed today, 9-5-91.

REDEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR

8. Consideration of an increase in the City's utility billing recycling service fee in its 1992 budget as recommended by the Hennepin Recycling Group Board.
ACTION NEEDED: Place item on the September 16, 1991 Council Agenda to allow attendance by the HRG Administrator.
ACTION TAKEN: Delay consideration item until a later date after Hennepin County approves the 1992 funding policy. Will likely place it on the October 1 Agenda.

CITY CLERK

9. Consideration of a resolution declaring the official intent of the City of Crystal to reimburse certain expenditures from the proceeds of taxable or tax-exempt bonds to be issued by the City.

ACTION NEEDED: Forward a certified copy of the resolution to the City Attorney.

ACTION TAKEN: Will do upon obtaining Mayor's signature on resolution.

CITY CLERK

10. Consideration of the appointment of a voting and an alternate voting delegate for the Annual Congress of Cities, December 12 thru December 16, 1991 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

ACTION NEEDED: Fill out form and forward to National League of Cities indicating the appointments of Mayor Herbes as voting delegate and Councilmember Irving as alternate.

ACTION TAKEN: Form completed and sent 9-5-91.

ALL DEPT. HEADS

11. The 1992 proposed City of Crystal budget was distributed to Councilmembers.

ACTION NEEDED: Mark your calendars for 7 p.m., October 7 and October 21 as dates for budget discussions with the City Council; Finance Department will get schedules to you.

ACTION TAKEN: Noted.

BUILDING INSPECTOR

12. Consideration of grading permit for 6427 - 41st Avenue North.

ACTION NEEDED: Place item on September 16, 1991 City Council Agenda to allow Councilmembers time to visit the site.

ACTION TAKEN: Staff report will be provided for September 16, 1991 meeting agenda.

CITY CLERK

13. Licenses.
ACTION NEEDED: Issue licenses.
ACTION TAKEN: Licenses issued.

CITY OF CRYSTAL POLICE DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

DATE:

September 5, 1991

TO:

Lt. Craig C. Thomseth

FROM:

Sgt. Michael C. Harty

SUBJECT: TRAFFIC SURVEY - 32ND AVE. NO.

Per your instructions, I had officers survey 32nd Avenue due to traffic complaints caused by the detour on 36th. The surveys were done between August 13, 1991 and September 4, 1991. The officers were advised to do both a speed survey and to check for stop sign violations and to issue citations when they felt it was necessary. The hours that were covered during the survey were from 0600 a.m. to 12:00 and from 1300 to 1800 hours. The officers worked during those times when there was sufficient manpower to cover the call load and the survey.

The radar survey was done for 13.13 hours. During that time, 1843 vehicles were clocked and they showed an average speed of 27.56 miles per hour. Officers also watched the stop signs at 32nd, both east and west of Douglas Drive. They spent 5.3 hours on the stop signs. During that time, they observed 309 vehicles. One warning and eight citations were issued.

In my opinion, there is no speeding problem in this area. The concerns are due to the high traffic flow caused by the closure of 36th Avenue North. The stop sign violations are probably no different than would be found at any stop signs in the City of Crystal.

I would recommend that until 36th Avenue North is reopened, that this area receive extra patrol.

Sgt. Michael C. Harty

MCH/dh

Mn/DOT, Office of Aeronautics

NEWS RELEASE

Date: September 6, 1991

To be released: Immediately

Cofy-Bil M.

612/296-2426

GRANT AWARDED TO CRYSTAL AIRPORT

The Minnesota Department of Transportation, Office of Aeronautics is awarding \$133,333.00 grant to the MAC 2722 Crystal Airport for 1991 pavement rehabilitation of alleyways and landscaping.

The contractor on this project is Glenn Rehbein Excavating, Inc. of Lino Lakes, Minnesota.

All grant funds committed to this airport project comes from aviation user fees and taxes.

For information about this grant, contact James Weingartz, Regional Airport Engineer, 612-296-2788.

#

Contract: James Weingartz Regional Airport Engineer 612-296-2788

Dan McDowell Special Programs 612-296-3404



BULLETIN

TO: Mayors, Managers/Administrators, Legislative Contacts

FROM: Vern Peterson, Executive Director

Roger Peterson, Legislative Affairs Director

Nicole Debevec, Communications/Research Director

RE: Metropolitan Council 1992 Budget and Work Program, aid estimates, policy meeting

A. COMMENTS ON METROPOLITAN COUNCIL 1992 BUDGET AND WORK PROGRAM

Enclosed is a copy of the AMM comments to the Metropolitan Council concerning the Council's 1992 Budget and Work Program. As many of you know, the AMM generally is the <u>only</u> organization that analyzes the Council's proposed budget and provides comments at the Council's public hearing on the document. If you or your city would like to provide input, the public hearing on the 1992 Budget and Work Program is set for 7 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 12, 1991, in Council Chambers at the Mears Park Centre, 230 East Fifth St., St. Paul.

AMM member Phil Cohen, Brooklyn Center council member, specifically has solicited support for the AMM position requesting the addition of a comprehensive study to determine resources needed to address neighborhood and community revitalization. That recommendation is on page 4, paragraph 3 of the report.

B. ESTIMATED 1992 AID AND RELIANCE FOR METRO CITIES

Enclosed for your information is a list of the various aids each metro city will receive in 1992 and the total of those aids in dollars and as a percent of the total 1991 City Revenue Base, which by law is the same as the 1992 Revenue Base.

The LGA for 1992 is final, HACA is the latest estimate from the Department of Revenue, and Equalization and Disparity Reduction Aid (DRA) are 1991 amounts which should remain nearly stable. Also note the recap page, which compares metro and Greater Minnesota totals in dollars and reliance.

C. AMM MEMBERSHIP MEETING FOR POLICY ADOPTION

The AMM Board has set Thursday evening, Nov. 7, 1991, as the date for the membership to discuss and adopt AMM Legislative Policy for the 1992 session. Once again, the meeting will begin with a social hour, dinner at 6:30 p.m. and a short program with policy discussion following at 7:30 p.m. The gettogether is tentatively planned for Edinburgh Golf Club, Brooklyn Park, and will provide a chance to tour the new city hall before the meeting. Please mark your calendars to set aside that evening. Reservation details will be mailed soon.

DISTRIBUTION ROUTE: This bulletin has been distributed to Mayors, Managers/Administrators and Legislative Contacts.

CRITIQUE OF THE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL'S PROPOSED 1992 BUDGET AND WORK PROGRAM

SECTION I. GENERAL COMMENTS

The Metropolitan Council has an annual budget of approximately \$15.4 million and its programs impact the two million-plus people living in the metropolitan area. The proposed 1992 budget reflects a 3.64 percent reduction over last year budget.

The AMM realizes that this budget contains real, not symbolic, cuts. Should further reductions be necessary in the future, we offer the following to serve as guides when deciding what areas under the Council's purview should be examined:

- A. The issue or concern being addressed is significant to the well-being of the metro area.
- B. Council intervention or activity will make a real difference or have an impact.
- C. The Council effort is not a substitute for state level activity nor does it duplicate state level efforts.
- D. The Council is the most appropriate agency to intervene or perform the activity.

The AMM notes and appreciates the Council's position regarding tight economic times and the manner in which it developed its budget. The AMM recognizes the difficult decisions the Council made in reducing its work force, but realizes that the reduction was done in conjunction with other prudent accounting methods such as funding only for the number of persons who are employed rather than including a 5 percent vacancy factor. The AMM respects the Council's position that it examine all employment areas under its control before devising a reduction in force plan, noting, too, that it was able to re-think and reinstate positions it had originally wanted to delete after an argument could be made for keeping them.

The AMM is mindful that the document includes the reduction in full-time equivalent employees from 210.60 FTE in 1991 to 194.45 in 1992 (supplement document provided by Council staff). We are pleased that the 1992 budget proposal reflects fully funded positions, not figures that include a 5 percent vacancy rate factor as was the case in previous budgets. We know that reductions were not made in haste, but only after being measured against several criteria:

- 1. The opportunity to consolidate functions.
- 2. The reduction in the level of functions provided.
- 3. A change in workload.
- 4. Streamlining to enhance efficiency.
- 5. Council priorities.
- 6. Suggestions from different departments that contributed to reductions across-the-board so no one department would be hit harder than another.

The proposed budget includes several one-time expenditures such as a loan to the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission to help fund work on non-point source pollution. Some of the expenditures reflect the final phase of linking information systems, computer changeover completion and a reduction in out-of-state travel and conventions.

The AMM notes, too, that the Met Council is working to stabilize its reserve because it needs the reserve to adequately finance projects in the absence of short-term borrowing an because bond rating agencies look to reserve when issuing ratings for bond sales.

The AMM is aware of growing role that the property tax plays to support Council activities. Federal grants formerly funded about two-thirds of the Council budget and local property taxes about one-third. The federal portion now has shrunk to about 20 percent and the property taxes has increased to more than 60 percent. (This year's property tax levy is about \$8.6 million.)

SECTION II. PRIORITIES

The Council has targeted five priority areas (p. ii) for 1992. To recap, they are:

- 1. Transportation/Transit Issues. Concerns 1. the development of a total transit picture for the metro area, and 2. continuation of the airport siting project as charged during the 1989 legislative session.
- 2. Solid Waste Management. Providing leadership in developing a solid waste management system for the region that protects the environment, is economically responsible and spurs cooperation. Work will include coordination with county commissions regarding landfill siting process.
- 3. Water Resource Management. Developing criteria to reflect a greater reliance on surface water versus groundwater. Met Council staff report recommends adding water resource management as a system under the Council's control.
- Revisions in the MDIF Framework. Looking to include physical and human services programs.
- **5. Housing.** Planning to revise housing chapter and incorporate points of the housing report.

The Council also plans to examine the questions/impact of shared services arrangement, and a regional 800 megahertz public safety service network.

The AMM is concerned about the development of water resource management - and possibly housing - as a system. While we agree that there should be plans for long- and short-term water conservation, we are uncomfortable with the possibility that the Council would have the chance to exercise complete authority over a city's water usage. We also

are mindful that Council's actions could duplicate state agencies' authority. We caution that the Council explore all avenues and provide reasons, not arguments, to create a system for water resource management.

The AMM notes the study of a regional public safety broadcast network, having suggested its inclusion as an additional activity during last year's discussions on the budget and work program. The AMM believes that a coordinated broadcast clearinghouse is an appropriate venture for the Metropolitan Council.

Regarding the study of the development of joint delivery of services by local governments, the Council should recognize that joint operating agreements or consolidation of services are not a panacea to maintain the same level of services as tax levels decrease. The Council should be wary to view and present them as such. Evidence has shown that when a joint delivery of services makes sense, cities engage in them. They are occurring naturally, as they should.

SECTION III. PROGRAMS

The AMM is pleased that the Council has included some suggestions from previous commentary that certain programs be eliminated from the work plan, specifically funding for the arts, and specific criminal justice and social services. The AMM realizes that the latter two programs are interwoven in other areas of the Council's work plan, as they should be.

The Council should make a through examination of the programs formerly funded by federal grants or non-local funds to determine if they are still necessary and worthwhile when only local dollars are involved. By using the criteria we outlined previously, we suggest that the Council should seek to divest itself of services if such services are performed by state agencies for the balance of the state, or seek state funding for those services.

The annual budget and work program document has improved in recent years and contains more detail and specificity that enables public interest groups to make more reasoned recommendations than previous documents, but further improvements can be made.

Mandated or non-discretionary projects, programs and activities should be identified. Projects, programs and activities which may be discretionary but are totally or mostly funded by a federal or state grant also should be identified. More information needs to be provided as to previous years' expenditures and progress for on-going programs, projects and activities.

It is appreciated that the Metropolitan Council is open to discussions regarding its budget and work program and is willing to discuss areas affected by changes in the economic picture. However open this process is, though, more information still is need for "stakeholders" to respond intelligently to the budget and work program.

Within the budget document itself, we again would ask that the Council indicate dedicated and discretionary funds. We believe that the Council should categorize the strategies outlined in its work program such information as whether the activity is required, optional or has dedicated funding. While we realize that dedicated funds and their sources are included in revenue sections of the budget document (p. 18), the actual allocation of dollars within a department can be less clear. We are aware that in previous years the Council's Management Committee was provided a document that separated the strategies into four main categories: R=required by law, regulation or other commitment; DF =dedicated funding; PN=practical necessity, or O=optional. This information should be contained in the budget/work program document itself to provide interested parties with that information. In these tight economic circumstances and given the greater reliance on property taxes, the AMM again strongly urges the Council to incorporate some system of identifying the source of dollars and types of programs in its budget/work program document.

The AMM is concerned, however, about the Council's decision to curtail out-of-state travel for conventions, workshops and other staff development activities (p. iv). Questions could be raised on this issue. The Metropolitan Council's role as a leader in regional governance must be maintained. To do so means key personnel must be allowed to travel to conventions to gain a national appreciation of regional governance. It is noted that the Council in no way curtailed local outreach to metro officials in helping them learn/review matters of concern to the Metropolitan Council.

The AMM also strongly urges the Council to include in its 1992 Human Services work program a comprehensive study of resources needed to address neighborhood and community revitalization such as housing, education, health and human services, transportation, and jobs and job training. The AMM believes as the "global community" concept moves into the metropolitan area, the Council would be the appropriate forum in which to address the social and cultural changes in the coming decade. The question of funding is absent because this should not require additional dollars; rather, a change in emphasis to be assured that certain aspects of quality of living conditions were included when discussing revitalization of neighborhoods and communities. If, however, additional revenue were required for addressing this issue, the AMM believes the Council itself is best able to determine where to capture funding by examining and paring lesser priority programs.

SECTION IV. CONCLUSIONS

The AMM, once again, is pleased to have the opportunity to participate in the Council's budget process, and appreciates the cooperation and assistance provided us by Council staff. We especially thank Chair Mary Anderson, Executive Director Sharon Klumpp, and Marion Anderson, Roger Israel, Bob Mazanec and John Post for taking the time to discuss the 1992 Budget and Work Program with the AMM's Metropolitan Agencies Committee. The meeting was very informative and beneficial to committee members in gaining a better understanding of the budget and work program.

From a process and format standpoint, the 1992 Budget and Work Program document contained a lot of information readily understood by interested parties. We believe it is well done.

ESTIMATED 1992 STATE AID TO MINNESOTA CITIES AND TOTAL AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED 1991 REVENUE BASE (See attached memo.)

	1992	Est.	Est. 92	Est.	Est.	Total Aid
	LGA	1992	Equal.	1992	Total	as % of
** ANOKA COUNTY	LGA	HACA	Aid	D.R.A.	Aid	Rev. Base
ANDOVER	. 38841	417989	50500	•	500410	
ANOKA	1033322		52583	0		32.1%
BETHEL	12330		11569	0		44.6%
BLAINE	933561		3101	0		22.8%
CENTERVILLE			151888	0		42.7%
CIRCLE PINES	799	10 NO. 10	5693	0		27.7%
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	191895		48781	0		47.7%
COON RAPIDS	1863488		60562	0		56.1%
EAST BETHEL	2057765		134423	0		47.1%
FRIDLEY	54392		28333	0		26.7%
HAM LAKE	1478960		0	0		39.3%
	120398		38595	0		35.9%
HILLTOP	49690		0	187		30.6%
LEXINGTON	109698		8813	0		42.9%
LINC LAKES	87511		49701	0	492498	26.4%
RAMSEY	209039		67028	0	777212	44.7%
SAINT FRANCIS	13271		11914	0	109298	21.9%
SPRING LAKE PARK	174694		30377	0	376263	34.7%
** COUNTY TOTAL	8429654	8524345	703361	187	17657547	42.9%
** CARVER COUNTY						
CARVER	12606	58315	5687	570	77178	33.2%
CHANHASSEN	0	824040	0	0	824040	25.7%
CHASKA	258359	247738	22467	0	528564	35.1%
COLOGNE	22474	38234	6270	0	66978	42.0%
HAMBURG	23732	40054		1488	71293	41.9%
MAYER	18379	14751	4427	1065	38622	43.0%
NEW GERMANY	11589	16210	3056	0	30855	46.6%
NORWOOD	54053	59922	14077	i	128053	39.9%
VICTORIA	0	116582	0	0	116582	15.3%
WACONIA	209884	202430	35719	447	448480	42.3%
WATERTOWN	140743	56017	13772	0	210532	54.5%
YOUNG AMERICA	59553	80482	14899	0	154934	46.8%
** COUNTY TOTAL	811372	1754775	126393	3571	2696111	32.5%
** DAKOTA COUNTY						
APPLE VALLEY	147023	2210536	200246	0	2557805	29.9%
BURNSVILLE	317566	2682160	0	0	2999726	24.3%
COATES	0	2695	0	0	2695	20.6%
EAGAN	0	1323655	0	0	1323655	13.1%
FARMINGTON	267706	362726	67084	3069	700585	43.2%
HAMPTON	10291	17436	2922	0	30649	50.0%
HASTINGS	939240	890847	214412	881	2045380	43.9%
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	387662	818356	20271	0	1226289	24.3%
LAKEVILLE	301648	1605640	142418	0	2049706	37.0%
LILYDALE	0	158	0	0	158	0,1%
MENDOTA	3248	22694	1829	412	28183	44.0%
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	0	310819	0	0	310819	12.7%
MIESVILLE	0	1378	0	0	1378	13.8%
NEW TRIER	1152	1321	487	0	2960	57.8%
RANDOLPH	5288	8783	1941	0	16012	47.8%
ROSEMOUNT	287859	499650	82973	0	870482	30.0%
SOUTH ST PAUL	2115540	1091043	164315	0	3370898	54.5%
SUNFISH LAKE	0	21376	0	0	21376	11.2%
VERMILLION	0	26023	1776	0	27799	33.9%
WEST ST PAUL	1038748	918858	15	0	1957621	40.2%
** COUNTY TOTAL	5822971	12816154	900689	4362	19544176	30.1%

ESTIMATED 1992 STATE AID TO MINNESOTA CITIES AND TOTAL AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED 1991 REVENUE BASE (See attached memo.)

	1992 LGA		Est. 92 Equal. Aid	Est. 1992 D.R.A.	Total	Total Aid as % of Rev. Base
** HENNEPIN COUNTY						
BLOOMINGTON	0	3105285	0	0	3105285	13.1%
BROOKLYN CENTER	1647162	1244682	Ō	Ö	2891844	38.3%
BROOKLYN PARK	1442889	2574354	152	0	4017395	34.9%
CHAMPLIN	336671	846660	95281	0	1278612	40.7%
CORCORAN	0	197873	20512	0	218385	30.5%
CRYSTAL	1619087	1002087	69234	0	2690408	49.4%
DAYTON	12499	161723	20450	0	194672	26.8%
DEEPHAVEN	0	126087	0	0	126087	12.6%
EDEN PRAIRIE	0	164485	0	0	164485	1.3%
EDINA	0	294929	0	0	294929	2.8%
EXCELSIOR	115700	130187	0	0	245887	32.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	18589	1621289	0	0	1639878	23.1%
GREENFIELD	0	69872	0	0	69872	21.0%
GREENWOOD	0	16232	0	. 0	16232	6.5%
HOPKINS	762287	882474	0	0	1644761	30.2%
INDEPENDENCE	. 0	140436	0	0	140436	20.2%
LONG LAKE	48244	153284	0	Ō	201528	29.0%
LORETTO	16459	13662	282	Ō	30403	33.1%
MAPLE GROVE	164	1884219	123519	0	2007902	25.4%
MAPLE PLAIN	26288	145971	13088	ō	185347	32.0%
MEDICINE LAKE	0	5782	0	0	5782	5.1%
MEDINA	0	156459	0	0	156459	17.6%
MINNEAPOLIS	59399398	27446938	0	535461	87381797	47.7%
MINNETONKA	0 .	1644071	0	0	1644071	12.3%
MINNETONKA BEACH	0	29207	0	ō	29207	9.0%
MINNETRISTA	0	177417	0	0	177417	15.4%
MOUND	276184	441523	22	ō	717729	36.5%
NEW HOPE	926657	879622	0	0	1806279	36.7%
ORONO	0	88251	0	0	88251	4.9%
OSSEO	52511	126881	0	0	179392	37.1%
PLYMOUTH	0	1601016	0	0	1601016	15.3%
RICHFIELD	3015710	1795130	120	0	4810960	49.8%
ROBBINSDALE	1335363	873623	109073	0	2318059	60.6%
ROGERS	0	18197	0	0	18197	10.2%
SAINT ANTHONY	127316	310291	0	0	437607	25.1%
SAINT BONIFACIUS	0	42661	5628	0	48289	17.3%
SAINT LOUIS PARK	1805307	2720245	0	0	4525552	35.0%
SHOREWOOD	0	275751	0	0	275751	14.3%
SPRING PARK	0	91500	0	0	91500	18.5%
TONKA BAY	ő	35791	0	0	35791	7.5%
WAYZATA	Ö	169084	ő	0	169084	10.2%
WOODLAND	ő	11829	0	0	11829	8.0%
** COUNTY TOTAL	72984485	53717060	457361	535461	127694367	36.2%
7. 7.			.0.001	000401	121004001	00124

		Est.	Est. 92	Est.	Est.	Total Aid
	1992	1992	Equal.	1992	Total	as % of
	LGA	HACA	Aid	D.R.A.	Aid	Rev. Base
** RAMSEY COUNTY						
ARDEN HILLS	0	36362	0	0	36362	2.4%
FALCON HEIGHTS	154195	154530	17010	0	325735	41.2%
GEM LAKE	0	3949	0	0	3949	4.6%
LAUDERDALE	30027	74876	1388	0	106291	24.5%
LITTLE CANADA	64140	381182	0	Ō	445322	. 24.2%
MAPLEWOOD	655883	1450188	Ō	Ö	2106071	26.9%
MOUNDS VIEW	531233	340164	30148	ő	901545	45.1%
NEW BRIGHTON	652558	757189	31	Ō	1409778	39.0%
NORTH OAKS	0	38697	ō	ő	38697	7.4%
NORTH ST PAUL	632640	240789	25051	ő	898480	51.2%
ROSEVILLE	0	1622497	0	ŏ	1622497	24.0%
SAINT PAUL	38415018	18362936	437	483148	57261539	47.1%
SHOREVIEW	0	845493	0	0	845493	20.2%
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	ő	339553	Ö	ő	339553	22.8%
WHITE BEAR LAKE	699490	762720	30693	0	1492903	38.6%
** COUNTY TOTAL	41835184	25411125	104758	483148	67834215	42.8%
** SCOTT COUNTY						
BELLE PLAINE	212110	141040	45005			1404 Na 1000
ELKO	212110	141340	47207	0	400657	48.9%
JORDAN	0	20165	1364	409	21938	33.2%
NEW MARKET	201016	123377	44230	2106	370729	50.3%
PRIOR LAKE	4249	20902	1987	0	27138	37.1%
SAVAGE	779	750486	25022	1538	777825	28.7%
SHAKOPEE	3079	474368	47364	0	524811	23.7%
** COUNTY TOTAL	142925 564158	443154	0	0	586079	21.4%
TT COUNTY TOTAL	564158	1973792	167174	4053	2709177	29.0%
** WASHINGTON COUNTY						
AFTON	0	89217	0	0	89217	17.1%
BAYPORT	21567	137512	ő	ő	159079	17.7%
BIRCHWOOD	0	41552	ő	ŏ	41552	20.6%
COTTAGE GROVE	689083	1217116	217915	ő	2124114	38.9%
DELLWOOD	0	14223	0	ő	14223	.5.5%
FOREST LAKE	289499	199522	6919	ŏ	495940	32.9%
HUGO	1939	189540	22397	ő	213876	24.7%
LAKE ELMO	0	141239	4482	ő	145721	16.7%
LAKE ST CROIX BEACH	2762	31210	4253	o	38225	25.8%
LAKELAND	2.02	20640	0	ő	20640	9.4%
LAKELAND SHORE	ő	1044	ŏ	ő	1044	2.5%
LANDFALL	0	11461	0	ŏ	11461	4.4%
MAHTOMEDI	122485	248605	7832	ő	378922	31.0%
MARINE ON ST CROIX	0	28657	0	Ö	28657	13.1%
NEWPORT	161835	242005	ő	ő	403840	36.2%
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	0	39344	0	0	39344	3.3%
OAKDALE	537022	828851	33517	0	1399390	40.3%
PINE SPRINGS	0	955	0	0	955	4.8%
SAINT MARY'S POINT	Ö	928	0	0	928	2.7%
SAINT PAUL PARK	372052	199709	46725	0	618486	56.8%
STILLWATER	671883	897583	40054	0	1609520	37.6%
WILLERNIE	28855	27868	7182	0	63905	49.3%
WOODBURY	20033	1081772	7182	0	1081772	22.1%
** COUNTY TOTAL	2898982	5690553	391276	0	8980811	31.1%
	200002	000000	331210	U	0300011	31.1%

ESTIMATED 1992 STATE AID TO MINNESOTA CITIES AND TOTAL AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED 1991 REVENUE BASE

	1992 LGA	Estimated 1992 HACA	Est. 1992 Equaliz.	Est. 1992 D.R.A.	Estimated Total Aid	Total Aid as % of Rev. Base
Metro	133346806	109887804	2851012	1030782	247116404	37.2%
Greater MN		67707075			243756151	63.9%
State Total	279700411	177594879	19485684	14091581	490872555	47.0%



4141 Douglas Drive North • Crystal, MN 55422-1696 • 537-8421

POLICE DEPARTMENT

SEPTEMBER 5, 1991

DAVID J. PECCHIA Police Supervisor 4141 Douglas Drive Crystal, MN 55422

Dear David:

I would like to take this opportunity to personally commend you and thank you for exemplary performance and dedication to your duties as a POLICE SUPERVISOR during the investigation and subsequent arrest of a man for an Attempted Abduction and Attempted Criminal Sexual Conduct.

On August 24, 1991 at about 5:30 AM you noticed a young woman walking down 42nd Avenue who appeared to be frightened and looking around, as if she was trying to get away from someone. You then stopped in an effort to assist the woman. Upon talking with her you found that she had been approached by a suspicious man in a car. While you were talking with her you saw the suspicious male walking northbound on Douglas Drive. You stopped him and during your questioning of him noted that he appeared very nervous and that his body language indicated he was not truthful in his answers. During a frisk of the suspect, you and Officer Gustafson found a small vial of a clear liquid substance (later identified as chloroform), car keys and a white handkerchief. You and the woman then located the suspect's car a short distance away. After advising the suspect of his Miranda Warning and Waiver, you were able to talk to the suspect and obtained a detailed and complete confession from him.

As a result of your attentiveness and initiative, you prevented the occurrence of a serious crime that would have greatly injured the victim both physically and emotionally. You demonstrated the highest degree of professionalism by persevering and diligently uncovering the truth from the suspect and locating all the evidentiary items necessary to charge the suspect. In addition, your expertise in

interviewing people lead to a thorough and complete confession from the suspect. Your persistence and meticulous investigative techniques lead to the successful issuance of criminal charges against the suspect.

On behalf of the entire Crystal Police Department, I commend you and thank you for your commitment to excellence and professionalism.

Sincerely,

Lt. Craig C. Thomseth

Police Manager

CC: Personnel File

James F. Mossey, Chief of Police

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 11, 1991

TO: City Staff

FROM: Pat Brady, Animal Warden

Pam Foster, Health Department

SUBJECT: Memory Pond - Duck Incident September 8, 1991

In order to respond effectively to residents' questions concerning the death of ducks in and around Memory Pond (at 42nd Avenue and Louisiana Avenues), this information should provide assistance:

- Approximately 100 dead ducks have been collected during September 8, 1991 to September 10, 1991.

- Our animal warden, Pat Brady, has been working closely with DNR conservation officer, Dennis Johnson, the Carlos Avery Wildlife Foundation, and the University of Minnesota.

- Preliminary investigation leads us to believe that

it is an outbreak of Aviary botulism.

- Tests are being run on the ducks and water by the above agencies.

- Pat Brady is the media contact should newspaper,

radio or TV inquire.

- Further information on Aviary botulism can be obtained from the DNR wildlife information #296-4771.

Aviary botulism commonly results from a poison produced by a spore-forming bacteria in the soil and muck. Ideal conditions are a stagnant, non-oxygen environment and hot temperatures. This is not uncommon to find it in shallow, stagnant ponds in the heat of late summer. As the ducks bottom feed, they come in contact with the poison as they ingest their food. It does not pose a risk to humans or other non-bottom feeding wildlife.

CRYSTAL PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES

September 9, 1991

The meeting of the Crystal Planning Commission convened at 7:00 p.m. with the following present: Anderson, Elsen, Kamp, Lundeen, Magnuson, Nystrom and Smith; the following was absent: Guertin; also present were Community Development Director Norris and Recording Secretary Scofield.

Moved by Commissioner Lundeen and seconded by Commissioner Elsen to approve the minutes of the August 12, 1991, meeting.

Motion carried.

 Consideration of a building permit for an airplane hangar at Lot 74B, Crystal Airport, as requested by George and Linda Osland.

Moved by Commissioner Anderson and seconded by Commissioner Nystrom to recommend to the City Council to approve) authorization to issue a building permit for a 40' x 88' airplane hangar located at Lot 74B, Crystal Airport, subject to standard procedure.

Motion carried.

Chairperson Magnuson declared this was the time and the place as advertised for a public hearing to consider Variance Application #91-23 for an addition on the attached garage on the existing house which will encroach in the required 5 ft. side yard setback at 8024 - 33rd Ave. N. as requested by Allen and Sandra Jostock. Proponent Allen Jostock stated he has an 18' boat and two cars he wishes to put in the garage, and because of a chimney inside the garage that takes up 2 to 2-1/2 ft. it would be hard to move between two regular sized cars parked next to each other without the added space.

No one appeared in opposition.

Moved by Commissioner Elsen and seconded by Commissioner Kamp to close the public hearing.

Motion carried.

Moved by Commissioner Elsen and seconded by Commissioner Kamp that pursuant to Section 515.55 of the Crystal City Code to recommend to the City Council to deny granting a variance of 6 in. in the required 5 ft. side yard setback to build an addition on the attached garage on the existing house to make the garage 20 ft. wide at 8024 - 33rd Ave. N., P.I.D. #19-118-21-14-0068, as requested in Variance Application #91-23 of Allen and Sandra Jostock.

The findings of fact are: We have no basis to find a variance hardship.

Motion carried.

Chairperson Magnuson declared this was the time and the place as advertised for a public hearing to consider Variance Application #91-24 for a deck on the existing house which will encroach in the required 30 ft. side street side yard setback at 5261 Kentucky Ave. N. as requested by Michael Culhane. Proponent Michael Culhane stated they were trying to upgrade the house which is a non-conforming structure and thought the deck would tie the whole thing together.

No one appeared in opposition.

Moved by Commissioner Anderson and seconded by Commissioner Nystrom that pursuant to Section 515.55 of the Crystal City Code to continue until October 14, 1991, the discussion to grant a variance of 18 ft. 6 in. in the required 30 ft. side street side yard setback to build a 10' x 49' deck on the existing house at 5261 Kentucky Ave. N., P.I.D. #08-118-21-12-0127, as requested in Variance Application #91-24 of Michael Culhane.

Motion carried.

4. Consideration of a proposed ordinance amendment to the Zoning Code Section 515.13, Subd. 3 a) 2) i) and ii) so that the minimum required side street side yard setback for corner lots shall be 10 feet on local streets and 15 feet on collector and minor arterial streets.

Planning Commission suggested submitting it to Fred Hoisington (writing the Comprehensive Plan) and then bring it back to the October meeting.

 Consideration of inclusion of "Statement of Intent to Comply" provision in the Housing Maintenance Code.

Moved by Commissioner Elsen and seconded by Commissioner Anderson to recommend to the City Council to approve the Housing Maintenance Code Statement of Intent to Comply concept as an amendment and continue until October 14, 1991, the discussion of a "do it yourself" buyer who would put money in escrow and must comply with City Codes and ask the City Attorney to draft an amendment.

Motion carried.

6. Consideration of Variance Application #91-25 for construction of an attached garage on the existing house which will encroach in the required 5 ft. side yard setback at 6015 - 34th Ave. N. as requested by Roland Jungk.

Moved by Commissioner Anderson and seconded by Commissioner Kamp to set 7:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, Monday, October 14, 1991, as the date and time for a public hearing at which time the Planning Commission will sit as a Board of Adjustments and Appeals to consider a variance request of 2 ft. in the required 5 ft. side yard setback (Section 515.13, Subd. 3 a) 1) for construction of a 12' x 26' attached garage on the existing house at 6015 - 34th Ave. N., P.I.D. #21-118-21-23-0016 as requested by Roland Jungk.

Motion carried.

7. Status report on update of Comprehensive Plan. Meeting of Planning Commission and City Council with Fred Hoisington to be Tuesday, November 12, 1991, at 6:30 p.m. with the regular Planning Commission meeting at 8 p.m. as the Planning Commission meeting would have been November 11, 1991, (Veterans Day, an observed legal holiday).

Moved by Commissioner Kamp and seconded by Commissioner Lundeen to adjourn.

Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 8:07 p.m.

	Chairman Manager
	Chairperson Magnusor
Secretary Anderson	
Secretary Anderson	